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NORTHERN ITALY.

[illegible] Brescia, Bergamo [illegible] the Lakes—Sentiment of the [illegible]—Garibaldi—Personal Incidents [illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

BAVENO, (Lago Maggiore,) Sunday, July 10, 1859.

I wrote to you from Como yesterday, giving [illegible] of my personal movements and observations in and around the immediate seat of war [illegible] the day of my visit to the French head-quarters, then at Cavriana. Subsequent events—the armistice and the peace, coming in quick succession upon each other's heels, have [illegible] from that quarter of their principal interest. The eyes of the world will no longer watch the movements of contending armies in Northern Italy. The strife now will become one of diplomacy instead of cannon, and the movements of Cabinets instead of Generals will absorb the public attention. Still there is much in the aspect and sentiment of this section of the country worthy of notice, and some further notes of the same general character as those I have sent hitherto may not be wholly without interest.

I wrote you, I believe, that on returning from the French head-quarters the second day after the battle, we staid over night at the little inn at the entrance of Castiglione. The war had swept away everything eatable, and the departure of the troops had left the over-gorged and pampered fleas in a state of mingled rage and despair. They eagerly welcomed the advent even of three jaded travelers—more weary, and, if possible, more hungry than themselves;—and whatever might be our opinion of the hotel in other respects, we had no reason to complain of any lack of attention on the part of this portion of its attendants. The fleas of Italy are an eager and a mordant race. They monopolize, apparently, all the vigor and energy of the country;—if the rest of its population were as active, as resolute and as persevering as they, Italy never would have needed French allies for the achievement of her independence. No oppressor could have kept his foothold on her soil for a single season. The next day we drove to Lonato. The day was hot,—the sun blazing, and not a breath of air stirring. The village of Castiglione was deserted; not even a wounded soldier now hobbled over the streets which but a day or two before had been crowded to suffocation. All who could possibly be moved had been sent forward to Brescia and the larger towns;—but the Hospitals and churches were filled with those to whom but a few hours or days of life remained, and whose only removal would be into the rude and unhonored graves which were already yawning for their reception. Like all the roads in Europe, the road to Lonato is broad, hard and perfectly smooth. Little country paths cross it constantly and lead off into the grain fields and mulberry orchards of the peasants, and the sound of gurgling water falls constantly and pleasantly upon the ear as you push along under the burning sun. It is wonderful to what an extent cultivation has been carried here. On each side of every country road runs a stream of water—brought in from the great canals made expressly for purposes of irrigation,—six or eight feet wide and from one to three feet deep. These streams cross each other at the crossings of the roads, and then the only way in which pedestrians can pass is upon the planks which have been thrown across. Gates are placed along at intervals, and the water is raised or lowered by them at pleasure. When it rises, it flows into the adjoining fields, and fills the furrows between the rows of corn, and saturates the soil, which is thus preserved from the ruinous effects of the long droughts which prevail here in midsummer. Along the sides of the streams are hedge-rows,—and trees abound over the fields, which are thus sheltered from the excessive heat. The farm houses are low-roofed and surrounded by trees,—but everything around them is loose, dirty and unattractive. Neatness seems to be no part of the Italian character. But everywhere the peasants, men and women, were at work,—harvesting the grain or plowing the fields for another crop. They were invariably polite, and seemed to have neither information nor curiosity concerning the war, although they must have been within sound of the cannon during part of the day of Solferino. While F. and I were walking from Castiglione to Montechiaro, on the day after the battle, we lost our way two or three times among these winding country roads,—which are often nothing more than paths for cattle and for drawing in the loads of hay and grain from the fields. The peasants always answered us with special civility, and more than once walked a quarter of a mile to point out to us the right turn, or to direct our attention to something which would serve as a guide.

We approached Lonato by a rising road,—over which half a mile out of town the Railroad from Brescia to Peschiera is carried by a long viaduct some seventy feet high, which the Austrians had not destroyed, although they had broken down one or two smaller bridges not far away. The village stands upon high ground, and at its left rises a hill on which are the long, low, thick walls of some old fortifications, affording an excellent position for an army. It was here that the Austrians on their first withdrawal from Brescia resolved to make a stand against the French. The hill overlooks the road leading from Brescia,—which is carried along for some two miles on the top of an embankment from ten to twenty feet above the level of the surrounding plain. On each side of this road for the whole distance were two rows of splendid poplars,—affording a delightful shaded sidewalk on both sides the road, for the use of pedestrians. The Austrians had planted their cannon on the heights of Lonato, and in order to have full sweep at the French, who were expected to advance along this road, they had cut down every one of these trees and tumbled them over into the fields below. The stumps still stand,—permanent monuments to the vandalism of the Austrian army. The Engineers of the army were not satisfied of their ability to hold this position and were furthermore fearful that the French might reach their rear by the road that leads directly from Brescia to Castiglione, and thus cut off their retreat to the Mincio. They accordingly abandoned Lonato and took the more advanced and certainly much stronger position afforded by the hills about Castiglione. We drove directly through Lonato to the beautiful little town of Desenzano,—upon the very borders of Lake Garda, and then the head quarters of the Piedmontese army. The town was filled with their wounded, who still continued to be brought in from the field,—not in the rude open ox-carts of the peasants, like the French, but in covered ambulances, made like our omnibuses and well supplied with cushions and with springs. Down by the lake-side, fifty or sixty women were busy washing out enormous heaps of clothing of the wounded soldiers, and as they threw them in, the clear, pure water of the lake was discolored for yards around by the blood they had soaked up. We stayed in town only long enough to dine and rest our horses. After dinner, we went into the open court below, which, as in most Italian towns, serves for stable, restaurant and salon, and while sipping our coffee, were very politely approached by two stately and magnificent *gens d'armes*, who informed us that as we were within the lines of the Sardinian camp, we were expected to have some authority therefor. We told them we had none, but as proof of our not being spies our passports were at their service. As they bore the *visé* of the Sardinian Minister at Paris, they were [illegible] satisfactory after [illegible] protracted [illegible] but the officers advised us to apply for a *lasciare passer* if we wished to follow the army or to go any further towards Peschiera. As this was no part of our intention, we did not act upon their suggestion, but finished our coffee, paid our bill and proceeded to Brescia.

The town was bustling as usual. The wounded soldiers crowded every accessible building and received the zealous and unremitting care of the citizens. The Hotel Royale—the most pretentious inn of the city, and the worst hotel of any city, so far as my observation goes—was filled with anxious and hungry people, and the two waiters, who constituted the whole staff of the establishment, were kept more than usually busy in making promises which they never fulfilled, and in going for food which they never brought. We waited an hour and a half for a cup of tea, and in despair sallied out to a restaurant where, in response to our demand, they set before us tall glasses, filled with weak, warm, sweet lemonade, into which had been infused the faintest possible flavor of poor Bohea. We found four of our countrymen here on their way to the seat of war. They had started from Paris before we did, but had consumed so much time in waiting upon the authorities of the several cities to get permission to go further, and in getting letters which were to place them on a proper footing at head-quarters, if they should ever be fortunate enough to arrive there, that they were just too late to see the battle. We rehearsed to them our experience in the matter of documents, and they concluded to take a carriage early in the morning and drive on until somebody should stop them. I presume they have not been asked for their passports to the present time; for, as the Austrian authorities had been driven out and the new *régime* was not established, there was nobody left to insist upon such formalities.

We left next day for Bergamo; and it was only after we had passed some distance on the road that we began to lose sight of symptoms and indications of the war. We saw no more wounded,—met no trains of ammunition wagons, and at last missed the sight, which has been before our eyes since crossing Mount Olvis, of enormous cart-loads of boxes, marked *biscuit*, trailing along the road. The country seemed to have entirely resumed its usual quiet and peaceful appearance. The peasants were busy with their harvests:—the little villages swarmed with the lounging, loitering population which some *fête* day or other had brought together, and the hotel-keepers were bitterly bewailing the utter absence of their usual Summer travel. Upper Italy is indeed almost wholly empty of tourists this season. Of English, there are none to be met, and it is only now and then that the more courageous Americans have ventured as far as Turin or Milan and thence to Como and the Italian Lakes. Yet there is not the slightest difficulty in traveling in Lombardy, except in the immediate vicinity of hostile operations. From Milan eastward the railroad was closed to ordinary business traffic for two or three weeks, in order to facilitate the movements of the army;—but this motive has ceased and the road is again opened to Brescia. At several points on the line of their retreat the Austrians destroyed the bridges, both of the railroads and of the common roads; but this difficulty is surmounted by transferring passengers from one train to the other over temporary bridges thrown across the rivers for this purpose. The *statu quo ante bellum* rapidly follows the advance of the French army, and a very short time will now elapse before trains will be again transporting travelers as usual to Peschiera, Verona and the Adriatic.

Bergamo is a picturesque town—or rather *two* towns:—for the upper and older part,—which is upon a high hill and overlooks the other as well as the whole plain below,—is entirely different from it in character and in the temper of its people. It is the "old fogy" portion of the city—the lower and newer part monopolizing the activity, the enterprise and public spirit of the whole. It seems to be a strong town and the Austrians were expected to make a sharp fight for it,—but they were driven out of it with very little fighting by GARIBALDI and his *corps*. We bargained with the keeper of the *Hotel d'Italia* for a carriage to Como at 40 francs, and started off. On reaching Lecco our driver coolly told us that *that* was the end of his route, and we found on examination that the swindler at the hotel had actually written *Lecco*, instead of *Como*, upon our receipts. We accordingly paid 40 francs more for another carriage to finish the trip. The ride is certainly one of the finest in the world. For a long part of the way we had Monte Rosa and the great chain of snowy Alps to which it belongs in full view, and for the whole distance the broad, rolling plains of Upper Lombardy were spread out beneath us. We found peaceful little Como in considerable commotion. GARIBALDI'S exploits here had roused the war feeling to fever heat. There was great exultation over Solferino, and crowds gathered on all the public places every evening to read the fresh proclamations, to sing patriotic songs set to bad music, and to admire the daily muster of militia and the unmilitary but zealous manœuvres of the National Guard. In all the towns through this section this arm of public force has been extemporized. It consists principally of lads of 14 and upwards, and reminds me very forcibly of the old-fashioned militia of our American rural villages. At 9 o'clock every evening two or three blaring trumpets lead the regiment of the National Guard—all in citizens' dress—through the principal streets of the town and change the guards who are stationed at all the public buildings and at the corners of public streets. Several times while at Como, I came very near having my eyes put out by the bayonet of the beardless youth who mounted guard at the door of my hotel, and who seemed to be constantly in a profound state of doubt as to the proper method of handling the deadly but novel weapon which public duty had put into his hands. At irregular intervals it appeared to occur to him that it should be held perpendicularly. But this idea never lasted long, and its general position was *horizontal*,—across his shoulder; so that when he wheeled at the end of his beat, the point of the bayonet described the arc of a circle something like ten feet in diameter,—the weapon sweeping the whole of the intervening space. He might not be very formidable to the enemies of his country,—but pedestrians in his immediate vicinity were certainly exposed to more than the ordinary perils of war. I thought myself fortunate to have escaped the dangers of Solferino, and to have survived the famous retreat from Castiglione:—but my special gratitude is reserved for my deliverance from the National Guardsman who watched over the safety of my hotel at Como.

Throughout all this northern portion of Lombardy, the popular feeling seems to be very warmly enlisted in the war. It is everywhere regarded as a War of Independence,—of deliverance from Austria, and as the beginning of a new national existence for the Italian States. In the strictly rural districts, among the farmers and peasants, so far as I have been able to see, there is no very active interest in the movement:—this class of people is now, as it always has been, comparatively indifferent to political changes. Nor have the peasants any special hostility to Austria. Her yoke has not fallen heavily upon them. Their taxes have been light,—they have not been molested by officials, and as they never care to write, or speak, or even read, they do not find their liberties curtailed in any perceptible respect. They work by day and sleep by night, and it makes very little practical difference to them whether the laws under which they live, but which they seldom feel, and know next to nothing about, emanate from Vienna or from Turin. It is in the towns and large villages, like Bergamo, Varese, Como, Lecco, &c. &c., that political activity finds its life. It is the mechanics and tradesmen, the clerks, apprentices and young men of all classes and conditions who keep up political agitations here, and constitute the public sentiment of the country. They are intelligent, public spirited and adventurous, never fond of much government of any kind, and most at home in social storms and civil tumults. They have a good deal of patriotism and still more love of excitement; and each of these passions (for with an Italian both *are* passions) feeds the other. GARIBALDI is their great hero. His character—rash, reckless and dashing—suits them exactly; and it was in this region that his most striking exploits at the opening of the war were performed. His name is twice on their lips where the King's is once; and after the war is over he will be stronger than ever in their affections. He will have acquired an influence throughout Italy which cannot safely be disregarded.

From Como we came by carriage to Laveno, on the eastern shore of this arm of Lake Maggiore, and thence across it to this little town in a little boat. We passed the famous *Isola Bella* and stopped to visit its expensive and ridiculous garden on the way. We are quartered here for the night, and in the morning shall post across the Simplon *en route* for Geneva and Paris.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

INTERESTING FROM ARIZONA.

Particulars of the Duel Between Lieutenant Mowry and Mr. E. E. Cross.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

The latest exciting intelligence in this region is an "affair of honor," which occurred yesterday, between the Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY, Delegate from Arizona, and E. E. CROSS, Esq., editor of the *Arizonian*. Mr. MOWRY was the challenging party. The difficulty arose from certain personalities in communications to the Press, which both parties felt called upon to notice. They fought with Burnside rifles, at forty paces. The rencontre took place at 5 P. M., in an open field on the outskirts of Tubac, in the presence of a number of spectators.

Mr. MOWRY'S second was Mr. GEORGE D. MERCER. Capt. JNO. DONALDSON, United States Collector of Customs at Calabasas, acted for Mr. CROSS. The principals took their stations, and the word was given by Mr. GEO. D. MERCER, Lieut. MOWRY'S second. Three shots were exchanged without effect. Upon the fourth round the cap on MOWRY'S rifle did not explode, while CROSS' ball whistled harmlessly past his antagonist. MOWRY held his rifle still leveled, as an indication that he had not had his shot, and many, not understanding the code, supposed that he designed trying it again. Several grasped their pistols as if to shoot him down, and there were cries of "Hold your fire!" "Don't shoot, MOWRY!" CROSS stood perfectly calm, awaiting the result. Mr. MERCER advanced, when MOWRY lowered his rifle and handed it to his second. They still claimed their shot as a right under the code. Mr. CROSS unhesitatingly expressed his willingness to grant it, but his second demurred. *After conferring with several gentlemen familiar with the Code*, who agreed with Mr. MOWRY that he was entitled to the shot, Capt. DONALDSON acquiesced, and Mr. CROSS, handing him his rifle, folded his arms, apparently unconcerned, and faced his antagonist.

At this stage of the proceedings the spectators became terribly excited. Many, perhaps a majority, thought it unfair, and some spoke of putting a summary stop to the whole affair, but upon learning that those present supposed *to be best acquainted with the duello* had declared him entitled to it, they reluctantly fell back. At the word, Mr. MOWRY fired in the air, and declared himself satisfied. CROSS had stood directly *facing him*, not knowing that he could rely upon his generosity to decline firing upon an unarmed foe, fully expecting death, and yet not a nerve trembled—not a single evidence of fear was displayed. His antagonist was completely unmanned. Tears sprung into his eyes, and all enmity vanished before such an exhibition.

Mr. MERCER, MOWRY'S second, crossed the field, and taking CROSS by the hand, informed him that Mr. MOWRY was satisfied. They started forward to meet MOWRY, who was advancing, and after shaking hands they stood for some minutes to receive the congratulations of their friends. Both are good shots, but there was a very strong wind at the time, making good shooting impossible, especially with the weapons chosen. The Burnside rifle weighs but 7½ lbs., is short and not well balanced. The ball is a large slug over one ounce in weight. They will project a ball 1,000 yards, and like all guns ranged for long distances, are not well adapted for close shooting. MOWRY'S first shot grazed his antagonist's ear, causing an involuntary dodge, just perceptible, and Mr. CROSS' second shot caused a similar movement on the part of Mr. MOWRY.

All differences have been satisfactorily and amicably settled between them, much to the gratification of the whole community.

The following cards give the exact facts of the case:

A CARD.—A difficulty having occurred between the Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY and Mr. EDWARD E. CROSS, Editor of the *Arizonian*, in reference to certain publications made by both parties, Mr. GEO D. MERCER acted as the friend of Mr. MOWRY, and Capt. JOHN DONALDSON as the friend of Mr. CROSS. Mr. MOWRY being the challenging party, no compromise being effected, the parties met on the 8th instant, near Tubac, weapons Burnside rifles, distance forty paces; four shots were exchanged without effect; at the last fire Mr. MOWRY'S rifle did not discharge. It was decided he was entitled to his shot and Mr. CROSS stood without arms to receive it. Mr. MOWRY refusing to fire at an unarmed man, discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied. The settlement appended, signed by the principals, is approved by the undersigned.

GEORGE D. MERCER,
JOHN DONALDSON.

TUBAC, Arizona, July 8, 1859.

The following is a copy of a document sent to the Washington *States* for publication by the two principals:

"Mr. EDWARD E. CROSS withdraws the offensive language used by him, and disclaims any intention to reflect upon Mr. MOWRY'S veracity or upon his reputation as a gentleman, in any publication he has made in reference to Arizona.

Mr. MOWRY, being satisfied from personal explanations that he has done injustice to Mr. CROSS' character and motives, in his letter to the Press of July 2, takes pleasure in withdrawing the imputations against Mr. CROSS, as a man of honor and veracity, contained in that letter. Any difference of opinion which may exist between them in reference to Arizona is an honest one, to be determined by the weight of authority.

SYLVESTER MOWRY,
EDWARD E. CROSS."

The *Arizonian* (Mr. CROSS' paper) has the following paragraph in relation to the affair:

"It is proper to state that, at the time of the duel between Mr. MOWRY and the editor of this paper, a high wind, almost amounting to a gale, was blowing directly across the line of fire, thereby preventing accurate aim. In this case the proverb, 'It is an ill wind that blows no good,' was aptly illustrated."

The friends of the parties to this affair had for some time feared there would be a difficulty between them, and had endeavored quietly to prevent it, but no compromise could be made. Neither party would retract a word.

Mr. MOWRY is well known as the indefatigable delegate from Arizona. Some years since he resigned his commission in the army, to engage in mining, land speculation, or politics, or whatever might turn up on the frontier. He has at heart the welfare and interest of the Territory; and has labored early and late to persuade Congress to organize the Territory, so that mining laws could be passed, and the resources of the country be developed. For two Winters he has labored at Washington, but as yet his efforts have been without success. He again enters the field as a candidate, with renewed vigor, and will probably be elected without opposition.

Mr. CROSS has for many years been connected with the Press. He is a gentleman of intelligence and education; was formerly one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Times*, and for two years was the Washington correspondent of that paper, under the cognomen of "Richard Everett." At the same time he was one of the correspondents of the New-York *Herald*. Since his residence in Arizona he has corresponded with several Eastern papers; disputing some of Lieut. MOWRY'S statements as to the resources of the country and its population.

Mr. MOWRY has published the following card in reference to his political position:

Editor of the Arizonian:

Will you do me the favor to say that I will cheerfully use my influence, and endeavor to exert that of my friends, to obtain a Judicial District and Surveyor-General's office for Arizona, in case a Territorial Government cannot be obtained; although I am decidedly of the opinion that the Territorial Government is the only measure of relief that will properly meet the wants of the country. Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

A detachment of one company of infantry and one of dragoons was to leave Fort Fillmore during the present week to select a site for a military post on the Gila River, probably somewhere near Mount Graham. It is understood to be the intention of Government to establish posts on the frontiers of the Apache country.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte is sojourning among the hills at Stanhope and St. John's, in Werdale, Eng., translating the Song of Solomon into the dialect of the County of Durham. He will proceed hence to Craven, with a view of translating the book into the Yorkshire dialect.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL PAPERS.

Frozen Wells, and How they Happen.

VERY EARLY NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY.

Prof. Bache on Magnetic Variations, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

On Thursday the Association spent some half hour of the morning in general session, engaged in business of immediate but not of scientific interest. Resolving into two parts, both sections found the rooms they occupied too strait for them. In the Natural History Department, over which Col. FOSTER was called to preside by Prof. HITCHCOCK, the President, most of the discussions concerned, in one way or another, the marks upon the rocks that discourse of the great *Drift Period*.

The first paper was by Mr. CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK, of the Vermont Theological Survey—a young man, now one year gone in the New-Haven Theological course, yet by papers presented to this Association in past years, and by the conduct of his part of the Vermont Survey, already well known to scientific men. His paper was an attempt to show that the marks of ancient glaciers are still in several places visible on the Green Mountain range, in Vermont as well as Massachusetts. *Nothing has been yet published on this subject with an effort especially to distinguish between the ancient glacier marks and the comparatively modern drift marks*, except a short communication to the Providence meeting of this Association, and a detailed account published in the Smithsonian contributions, both by Prof. EDWARD HITCHCOCK. The investigations there reported have been continued along the mountains west of the Connecticut River, in Massachusetts and Vermont, and their results are in this paper set down. Mr. H. makes the following as the chief distinctions between the marks of the ordinary drift and the marks of glaciers:

1. Glacier *striæ* differ often widely in direction from drift striæ. The drift *striæ* may be referred to three general directions—to the south, to the southeast, and to the southwest—while the glacier directions are exceedingly various, sometimes coinciding with and often crossing those left by the drift.

2. Glacier striæ occur only in valleys radiating outwardly from the crests of mountains, or in valleys tributary to a main valley in which was the principal glacier, while the drift striæ overtop the mountains, or when found in valleys, cross them obliquely.

3. Glacier striæ descend from higher to lower levels, except in limited spots, where they may be horizontal drift striæ as frequently ascend mountains hundreds of feet high.

4. Drift is spread promiscuously over the surface, and the blocks are a good deal rounded. The detritus of glaciers more or less blocks up the valleys or lies strewed along the sides of the valleys, and the fragments are frequently quite angular.

Mr. H. then carefully described the marks of an ancient glacier to be seen in the west part of Hancock, in a valley through which Middlebury River commences to run, and *within half a mile of the crest of the Green Mountains*. Here several ledges of gneissoid rocks have two sets of striæ on them, the *one* running south 40° east, the other set pointing west 30° south, down the valley. The glacier set are the most prominent, and they cross the drift set at an angle of 70°. The force by which the first set was produced was up-hill towards the crest of the mountain, which a few miles north of the road rose some 800 or 1,000 feet above the striæ. The force producing the second, or glacial set, was downhill, in the direction of a small stream. Passing over the mountain towards Hancock, on reaching the cleared land, we find striæ in the bottom of the valley, pointing north 70° east, the agent of erosion being directed down the valley. In three places, also, before reaching the main branch of White River, are found accumulations of detritus, stretching across a considerable part of the valley in the same manner as ancient terminal moraines are found in the valleys of the Alps. These have been somewhat modified by the subsequent action of water upon the surface.

At Hancock the valley meets the valley of White River at right angles, the striæ also are at right angles, for another glacier descended the valley of White River, and, like modern glaciers, these ancient ones united their forces at the junction, and traveled the larger valley together, bending in their course to all the sinuosities of the river, as the striæ curiously and clearly manifest.

Mr. H. had examined but one of the tributaries below, but there found (at Rochester) the clear evidences that a glacier came down its valley to meet the main one, which terminates near Stockbridge, where an immense terminal moraine crosses the valley. The total length of this glacier, so far as investigated, is eighteen miles, and each of the tributaries examined was about four miles. The slope in all was gradual and uniform.

A less striking example of the traces of glacial action is found upon the Otter Quecchey, above Woodstock. Several miles further west, just east of Bridgewater, is a more decided example. Still others may be found on Deerfield River, running up to Searsburg, and the Hoosac Tunnel, at Windham, on the head waters of Saxton's River, at Mount Holly, running nearly east and west, on Black River, at Tinmouth, on Furnace Brook, and at Huntington. Probably the Green Mountain range was once covered with glaciers on both sides, either before or after the drift period proper. For in all these cases away from the valleys the drift striæ were found in abundance, pursuing a course diagonally to or at right angles with the course of the glaciers. If, as is probable, the glaciers existed before the drift, it would not be strange to find that occasionally the traces of their existence had disappeared, because the icebergs, &c., would wear away the striæ. The inaccessibility of their localities, and the decomposing character of the White Mountain rocks, made it less probable that glacier-marks would there be found. Still research might very likely discover their traces.

The reading of this paper gave rise to a very interesting and able discussion on the whole subject of glaciers in New-England. Col. FOSTER fell upon it vigorously. He very much doubted the propriety of referring any of these striæ to glacial agency. Our mountains were not high enough, the contour of our country was not varied enough, nor the extremes of temperature great enough ever to have justified glaciers about us.

Prof. HITCHCOCK reminded the Colonel that all believed the face of the country had experienced extraordinary changes, of submergence and elevation perhaps, and as great changes of temperature since the era of the glaciers.

Mr. SHURTLEFF invited members of the Section to ride out ten miles and see the first of the glacier localities described by the author of the paper. He was satisfied that a personal inspection would convince the skeptical.

Mr. J. B. LESLEY, of Pennsylvania, was a sceptic on the glacial theory. In Pennsylvania these "glacial striæ ramble about in all directions—they must have been the production of very erratic glaciers. But we had always lacked here the conditions for the formation of the very hard ice at the bottom of the frozen mass, and never could have found the motive power to project these traveling ice-islands. The theory was imported by Europeans who made very absurd work when they came to apply it to our land, and the phenomena which before their day were attributable to drift."

Prof. HITCHCOCK said "he had traveled in Wales, Scotland and Switzerland, studying marks of glaciers, both modern and ancient there and if they were rightly attributed there, the same marks identical in all important respects found here in the Green Mountain vicinity must have had a glacial origin."

Mr. A. D. HAGAR, of Vermont, had seen lately very distinct evidences of a glacier on the Mansfield Mountain. None were found on the White Mountains because they are granitic, and granite does not long retain upon it any erosions. We do not find them on the Alleghany range, because that is too far south decidedly.

The next paper was by OLIVER MARCY, "On the occurrence of pot-holes, probably formed by the drift agency." He preferred rather to inquire whether they were not caused by the drift rather than to assert that they were. Profs. HITCHCOCK, HALL and MATHER agreed in believing that the occurrence of what are called "pot-holes," which were evidently of drift origin, were very seldom found either in New-England or New-York. Mr. MARCY then proceeded to describe a "pot-hole" in the red sandstone, discovered near Wilbraham, which could not have been caused by the water system now in operation in that vicinity.

Prof. HITCHCOCK read the next paper, concerning the frozen well of Vermont. It was a portion of a report of the Vermont Geological Survey, presented in advance to the Association by permission of the Governor of the State. The well is found in a region which belongs to the "modified drift" period—a formation much later than the general drift. The story of this well has repeatedly been presented to the readers of the TIMES, and we omit further notice of it. Prof. H. however, had elaborately examined for analogous cases on record. Mr. [illegible], of Ware, Mass., has a well in his house which occasionally freezes in Winter. At Owego, in one of the gravelly terraces of the Susquehanna, there is a well which remains frozen during four or five months of the year. These were the only two that seemed to him to be at all like the Brandon well in its peculiarities. He proceeded to examine the question of the cause of such phenomena. There were two theories,—first, that during the glacial period great depositions of ice, pebbles and rock, frozen into a solid mass, might have taken place, which were afterward covered over by other depositions, so deeply that the heat of the sun had not been able to reach and melt the ice, and yet so situated above strata pervious to air, that the internal heat of the earth as it rises passes off around them; second, that the congelation is caused by modern phenomena, and which are now occurring. To this he leaned as most rational and probable. The open, loose strata underlying or surrounding the well, and opening at a distance to the surface, permitted currents of air to pass through them perpetually, abstracting and bearing off the sun's heat, reducing the temperature at times below the freezing point. He gave no credit whatever to the suggestion that it might be caused by the reaction of chemical agents in the vicinity.

Prof. GRAY, of Cambridge, by a few questions shrewdly put, Prof. HALL, by his smiles and whispers, but not by any remarks, and some others evinced their utter disbelief that the latter theory would do. Mr. HAGAR to whom Prof. HITCHCOCK ascribed the paternity of the theory, defended it bravely. Mr. BROCKLESBY, of Cincinnati, who is to read a paper on the subject hereafter, did not like that theory, but presented none of his own. President DAWSON, of Montreal, related the appearance of a frozen well in Nova Scotia, and accounted for its existence on HAGAR'S theory—supposing that the geological nature of the vicinity made it a natural ice house. This discussion was kept up with much spirit till the close of the meeting.

PROFESSOR BACHE'S PAPER.

Meanwhile, in the adjoining room, the Physical Section was in full session. The first paper was a discussion of the observations of magnetic declination (variation) made at the Girard College Observatory, between the years 1840 and 1845, by Prof. A. D. BACHE.

This is the first of a series of discussions of the magnetic and meteorological observations made under the direction of Prof. BACHE, at the Girard College Observatory, between 1840 and 1845, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, and refers to the ten or eleven years period in the amount of regular daily change in the position of the magnetic needle and in the disturbances to which that change is liable. The method of discussion is similar to that pursued by Gen. SABINE, in his discussion of the observations of the British Magnetic Observatories. The first step is to separate the regular daily movement of the needle from the disturbances. In effecting this the criterion of Professor PEIRCE has been applied so as to remove all arbitrary assumption from the discussion, the formula showing the limits of variation from the mean beyond which the observations were to be classed as disturbances. Taking out these results, the mean of those remaining gives the regular or normal changes for each day, and for the mean of the days of each year. These were represented by BESSEL'S formula, and the application of the method of least squares and the derived curves were shown upon diagrams. These curves are quite regular in showing two maxima and minima of magnetic declination during the twenty four hours—the great movement of the needle from east to west, or from the principal minimum, taking place between half-past seven in the morning and half-past one in the afternoon. The lesser maximum and minimum are in the night period. This excursion of the needle at the mean of the whole year in 1840, was nine minutes of arc, and in 1845, eight minutes and a half. The table showing the change for the several years of observation, presents numbers regularly diminishing until 1843, and then increasing to 1845. A diagram illustrated this change, showing clearly the eleven year period developed by the observations. A special formula gives May, 1843, as the epoch of the minimum. The discussion next took up the disturbances, and examined the results from the number of disturbances and their magnitude. The whole number of disturbance observations discussed was 2,357, being about one-tenth of the whole number of observations made, namely, 24,506. The disturbances were separated into eastern and western, and some curious results deduced as to their maxima and minima during the year. The table shows two maxima—one in August and one in April; and two minima—one in February and the other in June. The table of the number of disturbances for the several years of observation does not bring out the eleven-year period as clearly as the former part of the discussion, but indicates it, nevertheless, sufficiently. The number of disturbances ranged according to hours of the day show a maximum at 2 A. M., and a minimum at 2 P. M., and develop the curious result that the westwardly disturbances are a maximum at the hour when the eastwardly are a minimum, and *vice versa*. This agrees with the result already obtained by Gen. SABINE for Toronto, and as a rule the deductions from the observations at the two localities are remarkably accordant. Their parallelisms and differences are carefully compared. The amount of the disturbance in the different years shows the eleven-year period not only in the average of the western and eastern disturbances, but in each of them separately. A special formula applied to the numbers of the table gives August, 1843, as the epoch of the minimum. Combining this result with the former from the amplitude of the declination change, June, 1843, may be regarded as the epoch of the minimum. The magnitudes classed by months show the same general laws as the numbers, namely, two maxima in October and April, and two maxima in February and June. Classed by hours of the day the magnitudes show a 2 P. M. minimum, and a 10 P. M. maximum, the maximum of eastwardly disturbance and minimum of westwardly, again corresponding to each other at 8 P. M. The law governing the disturbances is thus shown to be of a systematic character, and the curve, for which a diagram was given, placed upon that of the regular diurnal changes, would reproduce what is known as the "mean diurnal variation" of the declination. This disturbance variation has but one maximum and one minimum in the twenty-four hours, while the regular change of declination has two.

The discussion closes with a comparison of the results thus independently deduced, with those derived by Prof. R. WOLF from observations of the frequency of the solar spots. The numbers of Prof. WOLF are reproduced almost precisely from the Girard College observations, no difference exceeding two-tenths of a minute occurring in the computed and observed magnitude of the daily change of magnetic variation.

This branch of inquiry is of great interest in connecting terrestrial magnetism with more general cosmical phenomena.

This paper, which we have faithfully abstracted, was pronounced by the physicists a most able and interesting one. None, excepting that of Prof. PEIRCE, on the Comet's tail, will be read here, that is likely to produce so great a sensation abroad and at home. At its close, one was read only by title, on "The Circulation of the Ocean," by CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N. The next contained "Some Observations on Ozone," by JOHN B. BROCKLESBY. The next was "A Question on the Earth's Dimensions and the Metre," by STEPHEN ALEXANDER. The next was on "The Mathematical Theory of Music," by T. H. SAFFORD. The next was "A New Method of Investigating Plane Curves, with its Application to Evolutes and Caustics," by WILLIAM WATSON. After which, there was an adjournment to dinner.

The reception at the Hon. GEORGE A. BLISS' mansion, on Wednesday evening, was particularly pleasant and tasteful—quite informal and easy. Among the guests were his Excellency Gov. MORGAN and lady, and the Governor's private secretary, who is son of the host of the evening. Among the members who have arrived to-day we notice Prof. SILLIMAN, Sr., of New-Haven; the Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING, of New-York; and Prof. GRAY, of Cambridge.

The invitation of the Western and Amherst and Belchertown Railroad, to make a free excursion to Amherst on Saturday, has been accepted. Prof. HITCHCOCK explained the hopes of those who projected this entertainment. It was the intention to leave Springfield Saturday at 12½ o'clock, arrive at Amherst at 2 P. M. Under escort of the students proceed to the College, spend till 4 o'clock P. M., looking at the Natural History collections, then partake of a collation given by the ladies of Amherst, and return, leaving at 6 o'clock, to Springfield.

GLAUCUS.

An Unknown Steamship Burned at Sea.

THE WRECK ABANDONED—REPORT OF THE MASTER OF SHIP JAMES YEO.

Capt. SCOTT, Master of the British ship *James Yeo*, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in forty-nine days from Newport, Wales, makes the following startling report. We have received no further intelligence:

"June 26, lat. 47° 36', lon. 23° 00', saw a steamship *on fire*. Went to her, and found her to be *burned to the water's edge, and abandoned*. The name had been burned off. The steamer had a serpent figure-head, and appeared to be an American-built vessel."

From Hayti.

By Capt. EVANS, of the schooner *Enchantress*, from Jacmel, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates to the 19th ult. Business generally was dull, the political news of little or no importance. The people were generally satisfied with the present Government.

It is reported that M. Thiers is coming forward as a candidate for the seat in the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Nord, vacated by the death of M. Legrand.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. Johnson's Resignation of the Consulship of Havre.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The circumstances attending Col. JOHNSON'S resignation of the Consulship of Havre, about which several conflicting rumors have been circulated, were sufficiently curious and characteristic of the President to be correctly stated in full.

In the arrangements made for Col. JOHNSON'S secession from the conduct of the *Union* newspaper, some position to be made for him was of course included, and Mr. BUCHANAN accordingly [illegible] to him the Consulship at Havre, which Col. JOHNSON declined. In a subsequent interview he was persuaded by Mr. BUCHANAN to accept of the appointment temporarily, and at last gave the post a trial. Col. JOHNSON then stated that he would be unable, under any circumstances, to leave home for some months; which Mr. BUCHANAN at once said was of no consequence, as Mr. VESEY, the present occupant, was very capable and popular; and he was anxious to oblige many influential applicants in Mr. VESEY'S favor, by allowing him to remain as long as possible at his post. So late even as the end of June Col. JOHNSON wrote to urge the retention of Mr. VESEY permanently, and the acceptance of his own resignation, without drawing any remarks from the President on his continued absence from the appointed post. Col. JOHNSON, however, met the President on the morning of his departure from Washington for Bedford Springs, and accosted him as usual, when, to his infinite surprise we presume, the President turned on him with the [illegible] anger of fretful old age and [illegible], and, with an imperiously querulous voice, demanded to know why he had not gone to the discharge of his duties. On Col. JOHNSON'S reminding him of his own arrangement, the President cried out, "then it terminates now;" upon which Col. JOHNSON at once, with well deserved indignation, flung back the appointment in the President's face, and bade him farewell.

Visit of the Cincinnati City Councils to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Mayor and Councils of Cincinnati were officially welcomed, this morning, in Independence Hall. They enjoyed an excursion on the steamer *Stockton*, inspecting the twelve miles of city front on the Delaware River, partaking of a collation on board. They landed at the Navy-yard, and were then conveyed in carriages to Point Breeze, where they viewed the city gas works. To-morrow will be devoted to visiting the Fairmount Water Works, Girard College, the Eastern Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, and the Falls of the Schuylkill, and the various passenger railways to those points. The visitors will start for Baltimore on Saturday.

The Brigs Judge Blaney and Martha Kendall Ashore.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Brig Judge Blaney, Capt. [illegible], of and for Boston, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore on Pasque Island, in a thick fog, this morning.

The brig *Martha Kendall* is also ashore in the same locality.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The following named officers have been ordered to the steamer *Mohawk*, designed for the Home Squadron: Lieut. CRAVEN, Commanding; Lieutenants, BARBOT, SPROSTON and CARPENTER; Acting-Master HATFIELD.

Steamers *Wyandotte* and *Crusader* will also join the Home Squadron.

The steamer *Mystic* is bound to the coast of Africa. The following are her officers: Lieut. LEROY, Commander; Lieutenants, FAIRFAX, HINTON and GARLAND; Acting-Master, GREEN; Passed Assistant Surgeon, HARRISON.

The steamer *Sumpter* is also bound to Africa. Her officers are: Lieut. ARMSTRONG, Commander; Lieutenants FITZGERALD, STEWART and GREEN; Acting-Master, PERKINS; Passed Assistant Surgeon, ORR.

Wheat Statistics.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Wheat statistics published to-day in the *Commercial Express*, show the receipts of the year ending Aug. 1 to be five millions thirty-one thousand bushels, against thirteen millions nine hundred and fifty-six thousand in the previous year. The shipments were in about the same proportion.

Trial of Rifled Guns.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 4.

Nine guns of rifled ordnance, on trial at Fort Monroe, have been found far superior to the smooth bore, after a very severe test.

The Cricket Match between the United States and Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The cricket match between the United States and Canada resulted in the victory of the United States Eleven, with four wickets to go down.

POLITICAL.

Extraordinary Letter of Gov. Wise.

The following is the letter referred to in our Albany dispatches yesterday.

RICHMOND, July 12, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for yours of the 8th inst. I have apprehended all along that the Tammany Regency would carry a united delegation from New-York to Charleston. For whom? DOUGLAS, I know, is confident; but you may rely on it that Mr. BUCHANAN is himself a candidate for renomination, and all the patronage and power will be used to disappoint DOUGLAS and all other aspirants. Our only chance is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or send two delegations.

If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South. A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she, at least, shall be a unit. Virginia a unit, and persistent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons of popular vs. squatter sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the South. The South cannot adopt Mr. DOUGLAS' platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism. He then will kick up his heels. If he does or don't he can't be nominated, and the main argument against his nomination is, that he can't be elected if nominated. If he runs an independent candidate, and SEWARD runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both. Or, if Squatter Sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and DOUGLAS is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House. Where, then, would Mr. DOUGLAS be? The lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength, you suppose it will itself fix the nomination. Get that and I am confident of success.

The Hon. F. WOOD is professedly, and really, I believe, a friend, and of course I would, in good faith, be glad of his influence, and would do nothing to impair it, and could not justly reject his kind aid; but you may rely upon it that I am not completely, nor at all, in the hands of Mr. WOOD, or of any man who breathes. He has always been friendly to me, and I am to him, but always on fair and independent terms. There is nothing in our relations which should keep aloof any friend of either. He knows as well as any one can tell him, that his main influence is in the City of New-York, and I judge what you say of his country influence is correct. But I am counting all the time without New-York, and I don't fear the result. I am depending solely upon open position of principle, independent of all cliques, and defying all comers. We will overwhelm opposition in Virginia, and her vote will be [illegible].

At all events, I shall always be glad to hear from you, and am, yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

The *American Citizen*, a Know-Nothing organ published at Ithaca, has the following:

"As there is to be a meeting of the American State Council held at Geneva on the 24th of August, inst., we think it more prudent for us to caution our friends against saying or doing anything to prejudice Americans against a union of all the opponents of bogus Democracy acting together. Should the Republicans think themselves sufficiently strong to carry the State without the American vote, they will of course reject a union of this kind. At all events it will be well to wait until after the meeting of the American Council on the 24th inst. That there is still life enough left in the American Party to control the election in this State this Fall, we firmly *believe*, should they be brought out. We are not aware that there would be one less American vote in this county at the coming election than there was last Fall, while in many other counties they have rekindled their council fires and are counting on majorities."

LETTERS FROM SUMMER LOUNGERS.

How to get the Worth of your Money when Traveling—Steaming on Lake Erie—Cleveland—The Inner Lakes of Michigan, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PONTIAC, Mich., Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

If you are going to travel take your wife—when you are in good spirits she will double the delights of the adventure, and when you are cross and tired she will be handy to fret at. If you forget to attend to your baggage you can charge her with misleading you. If you leave your slippers at the hotel—your carefully embroidered slippers, which Crispin charged you more to make up than any seller of the article ready-made dare think of charging you—it was looking after her traps that caused your forgetfulness. Then, when the trip is ended, if you need a new loan to carry on the expenses of the way of life, you can blame her—a comfort of which wretched bachelors, dozing through all the fine scenery, and grumbling and smoking along all the rest of the way, know nothing. Take your baby too. It is rare sport to see him stow away twice as much as you can eat yourself at the dinner-table, at half-price, and eminently refreshing to see his big eyes drinking in all the glories of a thousand miles of landscape—he, the precious baby, being over all roads and all steamboats in the Union—the Erie Railroad always excepted—a dead-head. The rule is so universal that for all we get we must roundly pay, that I am astonished—remembering that under eight or ten years old all children are reckoned by gentle [illegible] conductors as gleams of sunshine, glorifying their dusty seats, and no more to be "charged" than so many badges of the respectability of their parents—that ever a father goes a-roaming for the pleasure of the thing, on a hot Summer day, without taking the baby along.

The Rabbi [illegible] relates that when an angel, thinking to do a good turn to a good man who got into the very thickest of the confusion at Babel, lifted him by the eye-lashes, and so gently that he never lost a wink in the transit, and set him down in the stillest nook in Paradise. But the good man so missed the noise and confusion of the tower, that at first he fainted for lack of excitement, then could not sleep o' nights, and finally prayed his good angel to take him back and deliver him less suddenly next time. The angel consented, and whisked him off next time on an errant thunder-bolt, so when he landed in a calm rural retreat, he had got used to something less noisy than his old home, and slept the very first night like a top. In this scrap of Rabbinistic history you see the philosophy and wisdom of going out of town by railroad. When you have rode from New-York to Niagara by rail, the gentle roar of the Falls is the last note of the descending gamut from the hurrah of the metropolis down to the quiet of country life and if the transfer still endangers your lapsing into idiocy, it is from some other cause. I wished to get from Buffalo to Detroit, and by the way of Cleveland, but not being anxious to be robbed by the cake and pie sellers of Erie, did not take the Lake Shore road.

It is only when one has made up his mind that he will take a lake steamer that he finds out how completely publishers, guide-book makers, and the world in general are sold out to the Railroads. Here is [illegible]'s *Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide*, in which you cannot find a solitary time-table or route for any river or lake steamer in the Union. The foot-notes abundantly refer you for all this information to page 171, but when you turn there you find a scanty half page of directions how to get to Cork or New-Orleans, but for anything much nearer you look in vain. APPLETON'S is very little better if you hunt carefully among the advertisements. But from the TIMES Office to Buffalo you may ask all travelers and consult all guide-books, and still be unable to guess whether there is or not a connection of steamers between Buffalo and Detroit. There is such a connection, but it involves the spending of a whole day in Cleveland.

A dozen years ago there was a magnificent line of steamers running direct from one end of Lake Erie to the other, your passage money entitling you to two nights' rest on as fine a floating palace as ever grounded on a bar of the Hudson, to a day of delightful lake steaming and four meals. All this is changed now. The large steamers lie idly at their wharf at Detroit. The Great Western Railroad, through Canada, does in nine hours what thirty-six hours did up so handsomely then, and our generation prefers cinders, dust and thunder far above all consideration of comfort that involve the loss of a day. The boats from Buffalo to Cleveland go no further. They run in connection with the Toledo Railroad—are swift, capacious in the matter of state-rooms and cabins, and unexceptionable in their table fare. WARD's opposition boats start at the same hours, never fail to connect, are comfortable, though not so elegant as those of the regular line, and charge but half-price, however low that may be. From Cleveland to Detroit the boats take passengers at dark that arrived in the morning, give them a gratuitous sweat in most ridiculously cramped state-rooms and connect unfailingly with the Michigan Central or the Milwaukee roads.

But he would be either a brute or a very busy man who could complain of detention a day at Cleveland. For a dollar and a half you get a horse and buggy and compassing the whole city, catch as you ride, glimpses of such lovely scenery as few cities can afford in equal time. The people boast of their dust, but we have seen it quite as blinding and all-pervading in New-York, where the natural facilities for raising a dust are not one-tenth as ample. Euclid-street is their other boast, and certainly here they are justified,—no street on the continent, old sight-seers confess, can take it down, unless it be Clinton-avenue, in Brooklyn, and that surpasses it only in being more daintily finished in the matter of fences, lawns and shrubbery, that in all growing months loads the air with its perfume.

From Cleveland to Detroit it is only one night of cramp and sweat in the snug little coffin that they call state-room, or a very pretty ride if you choose to take it sitting, on the promenade deck, fare $3; and an arrival before breakfast. From Detroit to Pontiac, it is but a 26 miles' ride on the Milwaukee road to [illegible] as sweet a village as ever grew up in the shadow of an old "oak-opening," bustling and busy along its main street, hid as to the rest of its older portion under the shadow of trees that make shrubs of your suburban boasts in this direction, and all its newer streets shady with locusts. It is a marvellously pretty place in itself, with a population of 3,000, or thereabouts, of hospitable, whole-souled people, all proud of their home, but still louder in their praise of the charms of the numberless little lakes, that, beginning close at hand, stretch off through several counties. In my next, I shall have something to say of them, of the fish that swim in them, and the woods that crowd their banks to look in upon their crystal waters—all which, if the Peace news crowds your columns as lightly as it has been doing of late, you will be kind enough to twist loosely and light your gas with.

L. I.

Marvels of the Mississippi.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The difference of level between high and low water mark at Cairo is fifty feet. The width and depth of the river from Cairo and Memphis to New-Orleans is not materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of the water in the channel by large streams from both the eastern and western sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what becomes of this vast added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New-Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate; and of course it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region south of us.

If a well is sunk anywhere in the Arkansas bottom water is found as soon as the water-level of the Mississippi is reached. When the Mississippi goes down the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a saw mill, some 20 miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boilers of his engine, during the late flood. When the waters receded his well went down, till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake, to let water into his well; the lake was drained, and the well was dry again, having literally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to the highlands on either side, rests on a porous substratum, which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents that degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New-Orleans into the Gulf but for this provision of Nature, to which alone her safety is attributable. In fact, if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New-Orleans would to-day be part and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole valley a fresh water arm of the sea. Were the geological character of the valley different, the construction of levees, confining the water of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the rise in the river to become so great at the South that not sufficient levees could be built. The current would be [illegible] and accumulation of water greater as the levees are extended north of us.

Such results were, reasonably enough, anticipated; but the water, instead of breaking the levees, permeates the porous soil, and the overflow is really beneath the surface of the swamps. Such, it seems to us, are the wise provisions of natural laws for the [illegible] ultimate reclamation of the rich country [illegible] of us. We believe that the levee system will be successful, and that the object of its [illegible] will be attained. The porousness of the [illegible] used in making them has caused most [illegible] may deem it a [illegible] in the Mississippi from Cairo to New-Orleans but our levees are the work of pigmies when contrasted with the dykes of Holland. The [illegible] of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glassy pool compared with the ocean billows that dash against the artificial shores of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees—all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch [illegible] originally built—would make one hundred [illegible] a [illegible] the country.

TEHUANTEPEC AND THE TRANSIT.

Mexican Embargoes on the Property of the Tehuantepec Company—Shameful Proceedings of the Judge in Juchitan—Remonstrance to the American Minister—The Mails still sure of a Transit—Personal Matters—Markets—Shipping, etc.

MINATITLAN, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

I have written you accounts of the legal proceedings adopted by Messrs. WELSH & ALLEN, not only to secure themselves, but also to protect the Company, and I did think these proceedings would serve their purpose; but I was mistaken, as anybody is likely to be, who trusts to the regularity of any proceedings in Mexico, whether political or judicial.

When Mr. ALLEN, on behalf of WELSH & ALLEN, embargoed the property of the Company, he procured his process from the Judge of First Instance for this district. The proceedings were regular in every respect, and were intended to cover all the property on the failure between Ventosa and Minatitlan. The order at the same time appointed A. C. ALLEN receiver, and directed that he should keep the goods and audit the accounts of creditors. The Judge of First Instance well knew that the property on the Isthmus would cover the claims against the Company four times over, even if sold at public sale; and he gave this comprehensive order that the affair might be terminated with as little derangement to the Company as possible, but with security that the property should be forthcoming to satisfy the just claims of creditors.

The writ of seizure was sent up the river to Mr. SIBELL, as Mr. ALLEN's attorney, to have it enforced in the districts of Juchitan and Tehuantepec, against the property of the Company outside of this district. The design was to keep this property together under the Company's agents, that the line might continue in working order, and that no useless expenses might be incurred by the appointment of receivers at other points.

How Mr. SIBELL performed his part of the work I am not posted, but I know that he has written a long remonstrance to the Minister in Vera Cruz, in which he sets forth that the Judge of Tehuantepec has acted very badly about the matter then, first, in refusing to accept the embargo of Mr. ALLEN, and secondly, in granting other embargoes and seizing property for small debts which would pay a hundred such demands. In Juchitan particularly, is this the case, when the Judge for a small claim of $1,500 has seized property valued at $30,000, and which he claims to hold until the above sum is paid. This last seizure completely deprives the Company of its coaches and animals, and therefore *breaks up the transit!* The mails for the 16th inst. were actually sent forward at private expense, while this vast amount of running stock was tied up.

I have given you in previous letters some of the cases of judicial ignorance under Mexican rule, but I think the ruling of the Judge of Tehuantepec heads anything I have yet sent you. The suit against the Company was for $1,500, to which was added a contested claim for extra charges of $1,500 more. For this sum all the property of the Company in the District of Tehuantepec was seized, and the Judge appointed the brother of his mistress receiver, without exacting security. The Company offered as security to place the amount of the claim and the extra charges in the hand of a respectable merchant and to leave in charge of the receiver sufficient to pay all the claim and costs, if the Court would release enough of the stock and running gear to carry on the business of the Transit. The offer was refused, and it was only by compromising the one with the plaintiff that the property could be dragged from the hands of the Court, and not then until the stock was run down by neglect and some of the animals had been stolen.

Immediately, however, after the embargo was raised, another was laid for a still less sum and the same property was again put under restraint. This completely paralyzed the Company, for without its stock and coaches it could not fulfill the mail and transportation service. Every method was adopted to arrange the difficulty, but the agent being without funds in a Mexican community, where it is impossible to borrow on mortgage or security, had to leave the property in this condition.

The American Consul at this place has written a strong letter to the Judge of Juchitan, on the subject of this embargo, and also a remonstrance to the American Minister on the subject. He is justly incensed, not that American property should be treated in this irregular manner, but because his appointment as receiver, which was regularly made here, has been so summarily and unwarrantly dismissed by the Judge of Juchitan. The Judges of both places obtained their appointments from the Juarez Government, and the one is as legitimate as the other. Under the circumstances, the embargo of WELSH & ALLEN is only good in the district of Minititlan.

Mr. MCLANE left here on the morning of the 4th of July, accompanied by his suite, Mr. LA RUNTREE and Consul TURMAN of Vera Cruz.

Most of the employes of the Tehuantepec Company have come down from the line of the Transit, and there are now but few Americans on the Isthmus compared with what there should be. There seems to be an absolute stagnation of all business at the place, consequent first, on the derangement of the Tehuantepec Company, and secondly, on the fact that this is the season of the year, when there is but little doing in mahogany. The cutters are now busy dressing their logs preparatory to rafting them down, and it will be at least a month before any considerable quantity will come down. There seems to be more activity in hides, which are anxiously inquired after and brought up at $2 and $3 apiece. This seems to be a very handsome trade, for the hides from this market command the highest market price in New-Orleans. There is but little room for speculation, however, as the supply is limited at this port. A few cigars are exported, which cost here from $6 to $12 per thousand.

We are in the midst of the Caniculas, or dog days, and this is said to be the time of the greatest sickness here. The earth is moistened by frequent showers, a dull south wind blows upon us, and the hot sun steams the earth until it sends up all manner of miasma from the decayed vegetation which here so abounds. This is the time most dreaded, though nothing more, I believe, than the chills and fever, and very heavy colds, prevail.

Quite a number of sailors deserted from the *Brooklyn* while she laid at the mouth of the river. They are supposed to be straggling around the country, rather worse off than they expected to be. A reward of $20 is offered for each one.

Hon. A. C. ALLEN, U. S. Consul at this place, visits New-Orleans this trip of the *Webb*, to confer with the Tehuantepec Company as to the best course to pursue in future. The Consulate is in charge of JOHN TABER, Esq.

The *Webb* made this place in very good time on her last trip, arriving here on the 15th in eighty hours. This is coming up to the *Coatzacoalcos* and the *Quaker City*. The mails went forward immediately on the *Suchil*.

I understand the *Indianola* is negotiating for this route. Gen. GOICOURIA expects another steamer out shortly, and then he proposes to establish a line connecting all the Mexican ports on the Gulf with New-Orleans, and possibly with Havana.

Quite a number of wealthy Mexicans from the City of Mexico are now on this Isthmus locating lands and taking up territory, which they feel satisfied must soon come under the United States. If these titles emanate from the Mexican Government, they will have a nice time maintaining them. But it is an easy matter, at present, to have entries made in the national records at the Capital, and consequently if we would buy, the country will come to us occupied by Mexican land grants, which will retard its settlement immeasurably.

An Italian Confederation an Old Idea.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* says:

"The idea of an Italian Confederation is not a new one. It formed part of the famous plan of Cardinal ALBERONI, which fell to the ground in consequence of the unexpected death of CHARLES XII., though VERGENNES regarded it as a very powerful political combination. In modern days, in France and elsewhere, none but publicists of extreme opinions have been bold enough to venture on the discussion of this subject, and pronounce an opinion on the merits of the new order of things in store for Italy. The fact is, that, even without taking into account the difficulties of detail which must inevitably be encountered in solving this question, it is not easy to form a well-defined idea of its bearing until more precise explanations are given as to the nature and importance of the part which Austria is to fill in the Confederation. The principal difficulty of the new organization lies in this—that a Confederation of sovereign States, bound to respect the rights of the particular sovereigns composing it, can only have for its organ an assembly in which the sovereigns themselves are directly represented. Such a representation can only be inspired with the true national spirit of Italy on one condition, namely, that the various individual Governments shall be themselves the emanation and expression of the different fractions of the Italian nation. Now, Governments only acquire that character by sincerely and seriously liberal institutions. Political liberty is not a mere word; it only exists on two conditions. These positive conditions are, in the first place, the free manifestation of opinions secured by legal guarantees; and, in the second, the participation of the people in the direction of the general policy, through the medium of representative Assemblies. Such are the principles which ought to preside over the political regeneration of Italy."

STATE BOUNDARY LINE.—Some three years ago Commissioners were appointed by the Governors of Connecticut and New-York, to determine and settle a question of disputed territory. These Commissioners, after much loss of time and many fruitless efforts, agreed to disagree. Several months since, the Governor of Connecticut informed the Governor of New-York that his State had legislated further on the subject of the disputed line, and that he had appointed a new Commission. Gov. MORGAN then, by special message, called the attention of our Legislature to the subject, and a law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners was passed. Having failed to discharge the duty imposed upon them, and disagreeing, as well with each other, as with the Connecticut Commissioners, it was expected that the New-York Commissioners would resign, and we understand that the Governor has delayed, for several weeks, his appointments, that the old Commissioners might retire. One of them, the Hon. BEN. FIELD, of Albion, has done so. Gov. MORGAN has just filled this Commission. The new appointees are ISAAC PLATT, of Dutchess; THOMAS B. CARROLL, of Rensselaer; and JACOB VROOMAN, of Schoharie.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A writer in the *Pays* speaks of the immense pride which the honest French rustics in the Provinces take in the bravery of their Emperor. They are all, he says, familiar with the story of the epaulette carried away by a ball. The simple truth about the epaulette is that the Emperor, who wears the epaulettes of a General of Division, took one off to give to Brigadier-General AUGER in token of his approbation while he was lying wounded on the field.

THE PLYMOUTH FESTIVAL.

Letter from Senator Douglas—Speeches of Mr. George Sumner and Mr. William M. Evarts.

Senator DOUGLAS wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to attend the *Forefathers'* Festival at Plymouth:

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1859.

WM. T. DAVIS, Esq., Plymouth, Mass.—*My Dear Sir*: I have not received the invitation of the Committee of arrangements of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth (which your letter of the 4th inst. informs me was sent to Chicago) to attend the celebration on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the national monument to the Pilgrim Forefathers. Not knowing, therefore, to whom to communicate my reply, I avail myself of your name for the purpose.

I can assure you, and through you the Pilgrim Society, that it would give me great pleasure to meet the good people of Plymouth on the interesting occasion which they will celebrate on the first Tuesday in August. They have a right to be proud of their forefathers, and so has Massachusetts, and all New-England. The history of the men of iron will, to commemorate whose virtues a national monument will be erected, is a prominent feature in the history of the American Colonies and the Revolution which gave them independence. The principles enunciated by the Pilgrim Fathers lie at the foundation of popular government everywhere, and yet live in the constitution of our common country. The *Mayflower* brought with her to Plymouth the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the right of the people to govern themselves in their own way, and the life and conduct of the Pilgrim Fathers was, in all that pertained to civil government, a happy illustration of the principle which they first claimed in the cabin of that little vessel.

I repeat, my dear sir, that I should be most happy to meet the people of Plymouth at the time suggested, but such are the demands on my time that I am reluctantly compelled to deny myself that pleasure.

With high respect, yours, S. A. DOUGLAS.

SPEECH OF GEORGE SUMNER.

At the Banquet, after a toast to Holland, the President alluded to the researches of GEORGE SUMNER upon the Pilgrims in Leyden, and called upon that gentleman to reply. Mr. SUMNER spoke as follows:

After the glowing eloquence to which we have listened this day from so many orators, I should shrink from uttering a word were it not in order to bring to this brilliant feast that homely New-England commodity, a few facts—facts heretofore, if I am not mistaken, hidden, and which throw some little additional light upon that truly good man, the early pastor of the Pilgrims, JOHN ROBINSON. You have alluded, Sir, in flattering terms, to researches made by me at Leyden. Since the publication of my first memoir, it has been my lot to make two other pilgrimages to that temporary home of the Pilgrims, each time gleaning some little information, trivial perhaps to the stranger, but interesting, I believe, to all their sons.

And first, of the family of ROBINSON. Scarce anything has been told us of them by BRADFORD or the early chroniclers. We know that one son, ISAAC, came from Leyden to Plymouth in 1629, and it has been supposed that his mother accompanied him. We know, also, that MILES STANDISH, by his will, in 1655, preserved in yonder Court-house, left a bequest to the daughter of ISAAC, "MARCYE ROBINSON, whom," he says, "I tenderly love for her grandfather's sake." Good, generous, brave old Captain. Could PRISCILLA, thirty-five years before, have divined the heart that was in you? This is all we have of ROBINSON's family. But, in the year 1622, a census of Leyden was taken, the registry of which is still preserved in the Stadt House. There, on page 48, I found inscribed the inmates of the house of Robinson—himself, his wife, six children and one maid-servant. Thus stands the record:

"Jan Robberson, preacher.
Brugetta (Bridget) Robberson, his wife.
John, Bridget, Isaac, Mercy, Favor, Jacob, Robberson, his children.
Maria Hardy, his maid-servant."

From this we learn that ROBINSON was blessed with other children than ISAAC, but of their subsequent home or lot in life we know nothing. Another fact has interest, as it leaves room to suppose that ROBINSON's worldly position was more comfortable than other facts may have led us to infer. In the year 1611 he, with some friends, bought a house in Leyden, and this house was no doubt the place where these faithful Pilgrims met, three times a week, to listen to ROBINSON's teachings, and where they assembled at that sorrowful feast the night before their departure from Leyden. In the record of ROBINSON's interment, the place of his residence is given; and the deed, a copy of which I hold in my hand, shows that the house purchased by him corresponds in locality with that in which he died.

By this deed, which I found recorded in the Registry at the Leyden Stadt-House, it appears that on the 5th of May, 1611, *Jan Robints*, preacher of the Divine Word of the English Communion in that city, together with WM. JACKSON, HENRY WOOD, and RANDULPH TICKENS, bought for 800 florins, or $3,200 of our money, a house and garden situated opposite and to the south of the belfry of the Peter's Church. This land was bounded on one side by land owned by WM. SYMONS, (a good Old Colony name,) and on the south by the cloister of the Falyde Bagyn Church. That church now contains the library of the University, and any future American traveler, visiting that library, may, by looking from the window of the second left hand alcove, see, at the same time, the garden in which JOHN ROBINSON walked, and the Peter's Church, under the pavement of which he was buried. I know not, Mr. President, what impression might be made upon others, but I confess that, after having, by these early records, identified the home of ROBINSON, and entered the garden now overrun with weeds, in which that pious, devoted Christian teacher—so heroic and so humble—so learned and so modest—walked with BREWSTER and with BRADFORD, I felt a reverential thrill, greater than when within the walls of Wittenberg, almost as great as when entering the gates of Jerusalem. The position in Leyden of that little body of hard-toiling fugitives from persecution, who, by devotion to principle, were destined to become the founders of a mighty nation, was not as brilliant or as happy as we could have wished. They had, however, in Holland the inestimable privilege of uttering their opinions and of following unmolested the dictates of their conscience. It was fortunate, too, that, above all other places, they were attracted to Leyden, which was then called the Athens of the West, which had institutions of learning superior to any in England—common schools which carried education home to the humble—and a population whose generous self sacrifice, and whose love of knowledge, must have appealed to all that was noblest in the Pilgrim character. On the same bench where HUGO GROTIUS sat, Elder BREWSTER and BRADFORD and ROBINSON and WINSLOW listened to lessons of sound political philosophy, of tolerance, of charity. BRADFORD tells us of theological discussions at Leyden, in which ROBINSON took part against EPISCOPIUS, one of the Professors of the University. He does not tell us, however, that EPISCOPIUS was, at that very moment, like Elder BREWSTER, the object of the persecutions of the British Ambassador at the Hague. Few of the sons of the Pilgrims will find any pleasure in the memory of these controversies, and nearly all will, I believe, be glad to think that, if ROBINSON appeared in them, it was not to add fuel to the flame of religious strife, but rather to allay it by the benign influence of Christian learning and charity. The writings of ROBINSON show that his temper would have dictated such a course. Gov. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, in his interesting history of that State, has observed that "the Pilgrims of Plymouth were more liberal in feeling and more tolerant in practice than the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay; and as they were more liberal towards those who differed from them in point of religious doctrine, so were they more free in their political constitution." The factor of the Dutch Colony of New-Amsterdam, DE RASIERES, who came to Plymouth in 1627, speaks in a dispatch which Mr. BRODHEAD has brought to light from the Hague, of the freedom enjoyed in the Old Colony. As an evidence of the different characteristics of the two colonies, may be cited the attempts made at Boston, or rather at Charlestown, in 1630, to interfere with the liberties of transactions by compelling all mechanics to labor for a fixed salary of two shillings a day, and by imposing heavy fines on all who gave or received more. These absurd regulations were the source of endless difficulties at Boston. Fortunately for Plymouth, no such nonsense was tolerated here. Another evidence is to be found in the difference concerning rights of citizenship; which at Boston were made dependent upon religious tests—premiums upon hypocrisy—tests to which persecution was added, that finally drove ROGER WILLIAMS to Plymouth, where he was welcomed by all the principal men of the Colony, and made assistant pastor of your church, in which Gov. WINTHROP, who had been his uniform opponent, had, on a visit to Plymouth, the good fortune to listen to his preaching. May not the sojourn in Leyden explain these differences. The lessons of that University which had GROTIUS for a follower, could hardly fail to inspire enlightened sentiments—while the migrations of the Pilgrims—their greater knowledge of men—their broader views of life—and above all, the sufferings they had endured, could hardly fail to open their hearts to a larger charity.

Three institutions the Pilgrims, it seems clear, brought from Leyden to Plymouth, viz.:

Common Schools.
The Registration of Deeds.
Civil Marriage.

What concerns the schools of Holland, I have fully discussed on another occasion.

You are well aware, Mr. President, that in the days of the Pilgrims the old Saxon custom of publicity of conveyances had fallen into disuse, and that there was no registry of deeds in any part of England, the statutes providing for such registration in a few counties, dating from the time of Queen ANNE. A learned English jurist, Mr. JOSEPH PARKES, has written a work upon the laws regulating real property in America, in the hope of improving the English law and of securing a general registration of deeds. Mr. PARKES has declared that the civilization and prosperity of a country may be judged by the facilities which attend its transfers of land. But a few years since, when an attempt was made in England to pass a general registration act, it was met by an indignant protest from the conveyancers, who declared that they had a vested interest in the obscurity of titles. The Pilgrims had had in Holland opportunities to observe the advantages of registration—the deed of JOHN ROBINSON's own house was, as we have seen, recorded—and one of their earliest acts was to provide for a registry of all deeds of land in Plymouth—an example soon after imitated by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The security of families and of successions was also increased by making a record by the magistrates of all marriages, and by having their participation in the ceremony. For this course the Plymouth colonists were attacked in England, when EDWARD WINSLOW declared to the Lords Commissioners for the Plantations in America "that marriage was a civil thing; besides, civil marriage was no new thing, for he had been so married himself in Holland by the Magistrates in their Stad-House." But greatest of all good things which the Pilgrims found in Holland was freedom of speech—the liberty of searching for the truth, and of freely discussing it. This they steadily maintained until 1774, when the Royal Governor at Boston sought to control opinion by declaring that town meetings should only be convened by his order. Perhaps no one measure tended more in the country districts to concentrate that storm which [illegible] showed itself at Lexington and at Bunker Hill than this attempt upon the [illegible] freedom of speech. It is related that at the close of the war WASHINGTON asked [illegible] the old Colony who had received the sword of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown: "We know what we Virginians have been fighting for, with our fine farms and climate, but can you tell what you New Englanders have fought for, with your granite rocks and your cold and barren land?" To which the ready reply of Gen. LINCOLN was: "Yes! We fought for the liberty of using our heads and our hands." For freedom of speech and freedom of action. Fortunately in our day these are secure. Should any attempt be made at the present time to assail the freedom of speech, it would utterly fail and recoil upon its abettors, who would shrivel into nothing before the silent contempt of the grave and the mirth of the humorous. The effects of a censorship upon thought we can hardly comprehend without looking to despotic countries, and the hero of BEAUMARCHAIS' comedy has given us a very good definition of freedom of speech, as there understood. "During my absence," he says, "a new institution has sprung up called Freedom of Speech; and, provided I say nothing of politics and nothing of morals—nothing of history and nothing of jurisprudence—nothing of men in place, and nothing of men who are trying to get into place—nothing of great public bodies in credit, and nothing of great public bodies who have discredited themselves—I am at liberty to utter all my opinions, subject, however, to the control of a body of censors, who, as they hold public office, naturally represent all the wisdom, learning and virtue of the community." Mindful of the fruits of early sacrifices, which we now enjoy, permit me, Mr. President, to propose as a sentiment:

Freedom of speech and freedom of action—The liberty to use our heads and our hands—for which the Pilgrim Fathers of New England suffered—the revolutionary fathers of New England bled; may a grateful posterity ever guard the precious heritage.

SPEECH OF MR. WM. M. EVARTS.

The following sentiment was proposed:

The New-England Society of New-York—The Pilgrim Society bids it welcome to the family mansion.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, President of the New-England Society of New-York, was introduced, and responded as follows:

I have great pleasure, Mr. President, both personally and as the representative of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, in acknowledging your courtesy in inviting their presence here at your solemn festivities. I regret extremely that more of the members of that Society have not had the opportunity, or their circumstances did not permit them to avail themselves of your invitation. I have left them behind, but I feel warranted, from the respect which they have always shown to their ancestors, and the efforts which they have made in their annual celebrations to keep alive their memory, to preserve in that great centre and pulsing heart of the country, something of the pure current of the Puritan character. I say I feel warranted in saying to you in their name, that if the sum of one thousand dollars will aid your Society in the erection of the monument, you have it pledged now from the New-England Society of New-York. [Loud applause, followed by three cheers.]

And, although I do this without express consultation, when I go back, Mr. President, if they do not like it, they may choose another President, and I will pay the subscription. [Renewed applause.] Our Pilgrim ancestors, Mr. President, were not very good geographers; if they had been, they probably would not have landed here. [Laughter.] They had an undefined notion about the mouth of the Hudson, and for a long while held the opinion that New-England was an island, separated from this continent as their own loved England was from the main of Europe. About all that, in 1621—one year after their landing here—they had added to their precise knowledge on this subject, was to have ascertained, as one of them writes, "that there was this large arm of the sea, (Hudson's River,) which entered about the 40th degree of latitude, and went out either into the South Sea or else into the Gulf of Canada." And, to show the earnest enterprise of these men, and the unquestioning confidence with which they prefigured their future domination over the continent, he writes, in December, 1621, about this mystical river:

"The certainty whereof and secrets of which we have not yet so found as that, as eye-witnesses, we can make narration thereof; but if God give time and means, we shall ere long discern both the extent of that river and the secrets thereof; and also try what territories, habitations, or commodities may be found either in it or about it."

Now, Mr. President, your own knowledge of New-York will enable you to see, that when a Griswold and a Grinnell leads the merchants, when a Beecher and a Cheever thunder in the pulpit, a Bryant and a Greeley lead the free Press, and a Morgan wields the sceptre of Chief Magistrate of New-York, these descendants of the Pilgrims have "found the extent of that river, the secrets thereof, and what various territories, habitations or commodities may be found in or about it." The ignorant Puritan, as some men count ignorance as to geography, was not far out of the way. I think the river goes in at the fortieth degree of latitude, as he said, but who shall say where it goeth out? Into the Atlantic, into the Pacific, into the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, into the Indian Ocean. Wherever water flows about the earth this river goeth out, and the secret of it is this—that it is a gateway into the Continent of America from all the oceans of the world. [Applause.]

We have not yet discovered all the capabilities to which their planting foot upon this continent may be the means and avenue. As early as 1592 a band of Puritans who were planning an emigration that was thirty years afterwards executed, made their petition to the Queen somewhat in this sort: "Whereas means is now offered for our being in a foreign and far country which lieth from the West, and hence in the province of Canada, where by the providence of the Almighty and her Majesty's most gracious favor, we may not only worship God as we are in conscience persuaded by his word, but also do unto her Majesty and our country great good service, and in time also greatly annoy that bloody and persecuting Spaniard about the Gulf of Mexico." [Laughter.]

Here, then, we have the free pilgrim Puritan pushing a crusade against the Gulf of Mexico and its outlying possessions—against the "proud and persecuting Spaniard." I was reminded of this as I passed in the procession to-day, for I saw among the trophies extended by the side of an old New England house, a Mexican flag taken at the battle of Chapultepec. [Applause.] And so there is no new thing in the invention of man; and the most ingenious and fertile politician who looks with eye unholy upon the island of Cuba "about the Gulf of Mexico," will find the "proud and persecuting Spaniard" had been marked for annoyance by some of those Puritans before they came to this country. I leave it to you, Sir, and to our assembled friends to say who is "proud" and who is "persecuting" in the further prosecution of the idea.

Mr. President, very soon after the Puritans planted their feet upon this soil a missionary from the Governor of New-Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Hudson, visited them, and among the many things which he saw and made note of was an interesting exhibition—of which I have seen a specimen to-day—of the native tribes of this region. To be sure, in the fine Indian characteristics which were presented to my eye to-day I thought I saw a little of what might be called superficial accomplishments, [laughter,] while his was the genuine sons of the forests, and with philosophical eye he masked and reproduced those Indians in the stern simplicity of their nature.

In speaking of the preparation of their youths for the hardy labors and trials of their scanty life, he says:

"When there is a youth who begins to approach manhood, he is taken by his father, uncle or nearest friend, and is conducted blindfolded into the wilderness, in order that he may not know the way, and is left there by night or otherwise, with a bow and arrows, and a hatchet and a knife. He must support himself there a whole Winter, and with what the scanty earth furnishes at this season, and by hunting. Towards the Spring they come again and fetch him out of it."

Now, Sir, who lead the Puritans "blindfolded into the wilderness" but their "Father and their nearest friend?" Who left them in the night time here, and withdrew not only the sunshine of his favor, but the paler moon and cheering stars. Who bade them through the long Winter gain their sterling virtue by such scanty food as the earth produced and by hunting? and who, when the long Winter had passed, who, but He, to whom a thousand years are but as one day—He who is king of nations no less than the God of the pilgrim and the saint—who, when the Spring approached, came and brought this band of exiles out of the long Winter of oppression, and brought them up again into the light of the world to stand among the nations of the earth, but this same, "their Father and their nearest friend?"

Who bade them settle here, whence there might be thrown out over the whole country, in the form of emigration, a distribution of their power, of their virtue, of their courage? Who led them away from what they would have chosen—the fairer scenes of a more Southern clime? This is the method by which our ancestor, "Father and nearest friend," prepared those virtues which have given us this vast country, and peopled it with this uncounted population. [Applause.]

But, Mr. President, let us as the children of those fathers feel and know that the true heritage which they have transmitted to us, and which we are solemnly bound to transmit to our descendants unimpaired, is not material aggrandizement.

Their fame is founded upon the real greatness of their souls and is imperishable; no praise can brighten it and no censure dim; and we must perpetuate their dominion and amplify their inheritance by the same means, upon the same principles. And now that we are brought here on this altar of our filial devotion, this our monumental gift, let us remember the solemn admonition to Him who brought gifts to the altar of Hebrew devotion—"If thou bring thy gift to the altar and remember that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave thou thy gift upon the altar and go to thy brother." If we, the descendants of the Pilgrims have been wanting in their stern energy, in their unflinching intrepidity against power, against wrong—if we have been proud and cruel—if against later exiles we have had inhospitable hearts—if against the poor and oppressed of our country we have closed our affections, these our brethren have much against us, and as we lay this monumental gift upon the altar of patriotism, let us go to our brother, poor, oppressed, despised wherever and whoever he may be, and learn that there is no consecration here for this monument, unless the spirit of the Pilgrims is revived, their energies renewed, and we fight in our day until we conquer, as they fought and conquered in life. [Loud applause.]

Let us remember that equality of right was nothing without community of sympathy, and that equality of right and community of sympathy were nothing without reciprocity of duty, and let me give you, Sir, these three great principles upon which the Puritan Commonwealth was reared, and upon which our wider Republic must stand, or it will fall. Let me give you

Equality of Right, Community of Interest, Reciprocity of Duty—The triple rock upon which must rest the greatest monument to the fame of the Puritan exiles, the welfare and the permanence of the great Republic. [Loud cheering.]

The Shakespearian Discovery.

[illegible]

As it has been suggested to me that I should put on record the observations regarding the Shakespearian discovery recently made in the MSS. department here, I hope this letter will be sufficient explanation for my appearance on the scene in the discussion now going on regarding it.

There are three kinds of evidence that may be brought to bear on a literary forgery. The intrinsic literary character of the document is one of them. Another is of a palæological kind, and its value is to be estimated by the amount of experience and antiquarian erudition and skill of the critic. There is a third to which I would more particularly invite attention in this letter, and that rests on the physical scrutiny of the document by the aids which science has placed in our hands.

There is, indeed, another direction in which such an inquiry may be pursued, and which has to deal in circumstantial evidence—such as individual handwriting or the tracing of analogous documents into a single channel, or in other details highly interesting to the literary "detective," but not congenial to an officer of the British Museum. The officers, indeed, of a great national establishment like the Museum owe a duty to the public, and, in a certain sense, occupy a judicial position in questions like this under discussion. Thus, while our object is not to trace the hand in a forgery, it is our duty to denounce the forgery itself. It is in this spirit that I have approached the subject, and it is with the physical aspects of it alone that I have to deal.

Mr. HAMILTON, a gentleman at the time only slightly known to me as an officer of this establishment, informed me some days since that the *Duke of Devonshire* had intrusted the far famed COLLIER's *Shakespeare* to the hands of my colleague, Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, for the inspection of literary men; and Mr. HAMILTON further informed me of the doubts which, after a careful scrutiny of the volume, had arisen in his mind regarding its genuineness. His reasons for these doubts he has since made public by his letter in the *Times*. On his mentioning the existence of a vast number of partially obliterated pencil-marks which seemed anticipatory of the ink "emendations" of "the old commentator," I suggested the use of an instrument which has already done good service in an analogous case—(that of the Simonides' Uranius)—the microscope. This simple test of the character of these emendations I brought to bear on them, and with the following results: *First*—As to any question that might be raised concerning the presence of the pencil-marks asserted to be so plentifully distributed down the margin, the answer is, they are there. The microscope reveals the plumbago in the hollows of the paper, and in no case that I have yet examined does it fail to bring this fact forward into incontrovertible reality. *Second*—The ink presents a rather singular aspect under the microscope. Its appearance in many cases on, rather than in, the paper, suggested the idea of its being a water-color paint rather than an ink; it has a remarkable lustre, and the distribution of particles of coloring matter in it seems unlike that in inks, ancient or modern, that I have yet examined.

This view is somewhat confirmed by a taste, unlike the styptic taste of ordinary inks, which it imparts to the tongue, and by its substance evidently yielding to the action of damp. But on this point, as on another, to which attention will presently be drawn, it was not possible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the absence of the Duke of Devonshire's permission to make a few experiments on the volume.

His Grace visited the Museum yesterday, and was good enough to give me his consent to this. The result has been that the suspicions previously entertained regarding the ink were confirmed.

It proves to be a paint removable, with the exception of a slight stain, by mere water, while, on the other hand, its coloring matter resists the action of chemical agents which rapidly change inks, ancient or modern, whose color is due to iron. In some places, indeed, this paint seems to have become mixed, accidentally or otherwise, with ordinary ink, but its prevailing character is that of a paint formed perhaps of sepia, or of sepia mixed with a little Indian ink. This, however, is of secondary importance in comparison with the other point which has been alluded to. This point involves, indeed, the most important question that has arisen, and concerns the relative dates of the modern-looking pencil-marks and the old emendations of the text which are in ink. The pencil-marks are of different kinds. Some are *d's*, indicative of the deletion of stops or letters in the text, and to which alterations in ink, I believe, invariably respond. Others, again, belong to the various modes at present in use to indicate corrigenda for the press. Some may, perhaps, be the "crosses, ticks or lines," which Mr. COLLIER introduced himself. But there are others again in which whole syllables or words in pencil are not so effectually rubbed out as not to be still traceable and legible, and even the character of the handwriting discernible, while in near neighborhood to them the same syllable or word is repeated in the paint-like ink before described. The pencil is in a modern-looking hand, the ink in a quaint antique-looking writing. In several cases, however, the ink word and the pencil word occupy the same ground in the margin, and are one over the other. The question that arises in these cases, of whether these two writings are both ancient or both modern, or one ancient and the other modern, is a question for the antiquary or palæographist. The question of whether the pencil is antecedent or subsequent to the ink is resolvable into a physical inquiry as to whether the ink overlies the pencil, or the pencil is superposed upon the ink. The answer to this question is as follows:

I have nowhere been able to detect the pencil-mark clearly overlying the ink, though in several places the pencil stops abruptly at the ink, and in some seems to be just traceable through its translucent substance, while lacking there the generally metallic lustre of the plumbago. But the question is set at rest by the removal by water of the ink in instances where the ink and the pencil intersected each other. The first case I chose for this was a *u* in *Richard II.*, p. 36. A pencil tick crossed the *u*, intersecting each limb of that letter. The pencil was barely visible through the first stroke, and not at all visible under the second stroke of the *u*. On damping off the ink in the first stroke, however, the pencil-mark became much plainer than before and even when as much of the inkstain as possible was removed the pencil still runs through the ink line in unbroken even continuity. Had the pencil been superposed on the ink, it must have lain superficially upon its lustrous surface and have been removed in the washing. We must, I think, be led by this to the inference that the pencil underlies the ink—that is to say, was antecedent to it in its date; while, also, it is evident that the "old commentator" had done his best to rub out the pencil writing before he introduced its ink substitute.

Now, it is clear that evidence of this kind cannot by itself establish a forgery. It is on palæographical grounds alone that the modern character of the pencilings can be established; but, this point once determined in the affirmative, the result of the physical inquiry certainly will be to make this "old commentator" far less venerable.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NEVIL STORY MASKELYNE,
Keeper of the Mineral Department.
Mineral Department, British Museum, July 13.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: When bringing before your notice, in my letter of the 22d of June, various reasons which induced me to question the genuineness of Mr. COLLIER's annotated folio of 1632, I stated that my main ground for repudiating the authenticity of the supposed ancient corrections lay in the fact that, while they were made in an antique handwriting and spelling, having some resemblance to that used in the seventeenth century, they could be shown in numerous instances to be written sometimes by the side of and sometimes actually upon the same space as similar pencil emendations made on the margins in a modern hand, in a modern spelling, and to the best of my belief within the present century. Since writing that letter to you, I have deemed it my duty to go over a further portion of the volume with the greatest possible scrupulousness. The results at which I arrive are the same; and I am now prepared to say that what I then considered highly probable as to the spurious nature of the corrections is now to my mind absolutely certain. That in the great majority of instances the crosses, ticks, and the literal and verbal emendations occurring in pencil throughout the volume are intended to direct the ink corrections, is evident to every one who has examined the book with reference to that point. The instances in which I miss almost entirely the presence of pencil indications are where a whole line of text or a stage direction is inserted; but here, from the obvious difficulty of rubbing out entire sentences, the annotator would naturally have avoided making his emendations first in pencil. In several cases where whole words are written in pencil, it is a suspicious circumstance that the pencil spelling is modern, while that of the ink is old—for instance, "body," "offals," in pencil; "bodie," "offalls," in ink. The pencil-marks, which occur by hundreds, though naturally faint from having been partially rubbed out, are, nevertheless, visible and distinct; in some cases, indeed, have not been rubbed out at all. It is impossible to convey to the reader, with the aid of *fac similes*, an exact idea of their perfectly current and modern form. I can only state that they appear to me clearly of this century, and, in fact, as if written but yesterday. Yet, that they were placed on the margins previously to the antique-looking ink corrections, which in many instances they actually underlie, has been proved by Mr. MASKELYNE, keeper of the mineral department. Whatever, therefore, be the intrinsic worth we may attach to such of the suggestions as are not found elsewhere, they must strictly be regarded as coming before us in a hand not of the Seventeenth, but the Nineteenth Century, and judged of from that point of view alone.

In regard to the ink corrections it should be stated that, although at first sight they bear considerable resemblance to the set Chancery hand of the 18th century, yet on a minute examination they will not readily support that character, their genuineness on palæographic grounds alone being very suspicious, not to say impossible; while the spurious character of the ink itself has been proved by Mr. MASKELYNE.

One point alone remained, which it seemed absolutely impossible to reconcile with the belief that the corrections were of quite recent date; namely, the statement made in various publications by Mr. COLLIER, and also in his letter published in the *Times* on the 5th of the present month, that the volume and its corrections had been identified by its former possessor, Mr. PARRY, as being in the same state as when in his hands half a century ago. "I have shown and sworn,"* Mr. COLLIER says, in the letter above referred to, "that this very book was in the possession of a gentleman named PARRY about half a century ago, given to him by a relation named GEORGE GRAY. Mr. PARRY recognized it instantly, annotated as it is now." Here apparently was positive evidence. But not so. A common friend of Mr. COLLIER and Mr. PARRY, anxious to clear away the aspersions cast upon the folio, and to offer to the world a guarantee that the volume was in the same condition as to corrections at the present moment as when first in Mr. PARRY's hands, requested that gentleman to go to the Museum and identify the volume. With this object Mr. PARRY called upon Sir FREDERICK MADDEN on the morning of to-day (July 12.) His surprise was hardly less than our own to find, on the volume being shown to him, that it differed in edition, in binding, in corrections—in fact, in every particular in which a book can differ—from the folio Shakespeare formerly in his possession, and which he supposed to have placed before him.

Thus has the last testimony to the authenticity of this volume failed as completely and more remarkably than any of the preceding. If any one still thinks to maintain its integrity, it must clearly be on different or rather on opposite evidence to that hitherto adduced in its behalf. I forbear to comment on facts which I cannot elucidate, but the world will no doubt anxiously wait for explanations which the interests of literature seem imperiously to demand.

As it has been objected that my opinion in regard to the modern character of the cover and binding is incorrect, I think it right to state that I have since made inquiries on the subject, both of men intimately acquainted with large libraries, and also of practical bookbinders. The reply I obtain from both entirely confirms my original statement. Rough, sheep (or rough calf,) such as this volume is bound in, is of late introduction, hardly reaching back to the first [illegible], while the brown Bristol millboard which [illegible] the cover is still more recent, a gray [illegible] of board having been employed till within the last hundred years.

Regarding the main question, I have nothing further to add; but before concluding I deem it my duty to notice two points in Mr. COLLIER's letter. In the first place, he says, "I never made a single pencil-mark on the pages of the book, excepting crosses, ticks, or lines to direct my attention to particular emendations," whereas sentences and notes occur in Mr. COLLIER's handwriting throughout the margins. I build nothing on this beyond the reflection that a gentleman may in perfect good faith make assertions contrary to fact, and which he would probably not have put forth if his recollection were more exact.

The second is the following assertion made by Mr. COLLIER in regard to my letter. He says: "What is clearly meant, though somewhat darkly expressed, is that I am the author both of the pencilings and of the notes in ink." Now, I wish to say that I neither "clearly meant" or "darkly expressed" anything of the kind. My statement was that I considered that a [illegible] deception had been practised,—a belief which I still maintain to be borne out by facts, and which I see no reason to modify or abandon. There I am well content to leave a subject which I entered into not in the spirit of a controversialist, still less of a personal accuser.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. E. S. A. HAMILTON,
Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, July 12.

* On referring to Mr. COLLIER's affidavit made in the Queen's Bench, Jan. 5, 1856, I do not find that he actually swore to the identification of the volume by Mr. PARRY.—H.

The Dinner to Charles Kean.

The dinner tendered by the friends of the drama to Mr. CHARLES KEAN, upon his retirement from the management of the Princess' Theatre, was a splendid affair, both as regards the essential merits of the banquet and the character of the convives.

The Chair was filled by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, supported by the Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the *crème de la crème* of London literary and fashionable society. The noble Chairman, after the dinner had been discussed, proposed the usual toast to the guest of the evening, following it with an eloquent tribute to the histrionic talents, the ingenuity, and the enterprise which had marked the career of Mr. KEAN. The speech was constantly interrupted with vehement and approbative applause.

Mr. C. KEAN rose to acknowledge the toast, and was received with protracted cheering. He said that when he entered that hall, and took his seat amongst that distinguished company, as the invited guest of the evening, he felt and appreciated at its full value, and he trusted with becoming pride, the flattering position to which the kindness of his friends had elevated him. But it would have been quite impossible for him to have anticipated the warm and gracious eulogium of their noble Chairman, so kindly and so eloquently expressed, or the enthusiastic response of the company, which he might truly say had completely overpowered him. [Loud cheers.] He was totally unable to thank them as he could wish, and he would throw himself on their indulgence, entreating them to believe that the deepest sentiments of gratitude filled his heart. There was no more marked point in human character than the strength with which the associations of boyhood wound themselves round the heart; the remembrance of those happy days at school or college, when hope was bright, when the mind was engrossed with the present, and when the gathering clouds of the future were unseen and unnoticed. All the thrilling visions of the past period came back upon him at that moment, after the lapse of thirty years, with all the freshness of yesterday, and with a deep sense of enjoyment when he saw so many "old familiar faces" around him at that entertainment. [Cheers.] It was indeed a happiness and an honor to him to be thus recognized and presented as a fellow-student and companion of men who had attained or who inherited the highest honor and the brightest fame, or who were not less esteemed for their ability, integrity, and benevolence, than they were for their exalted rank. Such a crowning episode in his life was more than enough to compensate him for all his toil, and to obliterate forever the memory of past struggles and disappointments. [Hear.] He must also endeavor to find words to express his gratitude to his unswerving patrons the public—the public who had given so frank, generous, and hearty a response to the present call, and who were ever ready to support his exertions to do justice to the works of our great national bard. More was due to all he saw around him than he could possibly pay, for they had done him the greatest honor that could be conferred on a member of the theatrical profession, and consequently on the dramatic art. The progress and prosperity of that art could not be otherwise than a subject of interest to all who wish to raise the intellectual character of mankind, for had not Shakespeare told them that its function was "To hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time its form and pressure." When these objects were not attained then had the drama not fulfilled its mission; but it was not because the stage might be degraded that its beneficial influence should ever be overlooked. All human institutions must necessarily be defective in their organization, possessing within themselves the mingled elements of good and evil. All they could hope for in anything human was a preponderance of good; and of the drama it might be said,

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power;

and these words applied not only to the stage, but to the whole business of human life. Having dilated at some further length on the uses and influence of the drama, and on the great improvement which it had exhibited in modern times, Mr. KEAN concluded, amid loud applause, by thanking the Chairman and the company for the manner in which his health had been proposed and received.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave, with a warm eulogium, the health of the Chairman, for which

The Duke of NEWCASTLE returned thanks, and previous to resuming his seat gave the health of Mr. TAYLOR, the honorable Secretary to the dinner, and whom he (the Chairman) remembered as "Cock of the school" at Eton.

Mr. TAYLOR returned thanks; and the remaining toasts having been disposed of, the party broke up. The musical arrangements included the singing of the Eton choir, and of Messrs. MONTEM, SMITH, [illegible], &c. Mr. HARKER was toast master, and the dinner was supplied by Mr. DONALD, of the St. James Restaurant.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER OF MR. LYON, OF NEW-YORK.—The Galveston *News*, July 26, says: Sunday morning last, upon the jailor's visiting the cell of the prisoner HILL—confined for the murder of W. W. LYON, of New-York, and who was lately convicted of the crime, and a new trial granted by Judge WATROUS, on account of informalities in the jury—he found his stiffened corpse in place of the living and healthy man he had left the night before. The cell in which HILL was confined was the east one in the row which is detached from the outer wall of the jail; running through the centre of this cell there was a three quarter inch iron rod placed to strengthen the outer walls. In the south end of the cell a double grated window for the admission of light and air is placed, and in the outer wall and nearly opposite is another grated window. From all appearances, and the statements of the two prisoners who aided HILL in his desperate efforts to escape, the following was the *modus operandi*: An old case or table knife was procured by HILL, of which he made a saw, with which he cut the three-quarter inch iron bar off near the middle and near the wall of the cell, which gave him a bar near five feet in length. This bar he cut in the middle, and commenced his work by breaking a hole through the wall between his own and the cell occupied by two Irishmen confined for some minor offenses. Through this hole he passed one of the bars, when the work of making a passage way through the wall commenced—HILL working upon one side of the division wall and the Irishmen on the other. The hole was soon made large enough, as the wall is entirely of brick and mortar, and the two Irishmen soon crowded themselves through into HILL's cell, and then commenced the work of escape immediately under the double grated cell window, but as the wall was here filled with flat iron bars running lengthwise, the progress made was slow, but they succeeded in bending the bars and forcing out the brick until a passage-way was made, through which they all got into the passage running around the row of cells. But one more wall, and that of brick alone, now stood between the desperate man and liberty, and the attack was made upon this beneath the grated window, and more than half the labor of penetrating to the outer air accomplished when daylight came upon them and the work was abandoned. HILL returned to his cell, undressed and bathed himself, and put on a clean shirt, drawers and stockings. A moment after this, one of the Irishmen looked into his cell and saw him in the act of hanging himself, and so informed his companion, who states that he entered the cell as soon as possible, and with the old knife used as a saw, cut him down, but too late. A linen sheet fastened to the remaining part of the rod running through the cell, and which was but little, if any, more than six feet above the floor, was the gallows upon which he suspended himself. To accomplish his purpose of terminating his existence, he must have drawn up his feet, as the distance between the noose and the floor would not admit of his remaining erect.

Sir John Bowring has arrived in England, from the wreck of the *Alma*. He lost in the wreck the manuscript records of his long and varied public life, which filled forty volumes—a volume to a year. Sir John, who was much shattered in health by fever and hard work, is already beginning to recover, and, with characteristic activity, is beginning to look out for a new field of occupation at home—either in office or in Parliament. He would be eligible to Parliament in the event of Mr. Milne's bill—which has just passed its second reading—becoming law.

The following pleasant picture of a man's domestic relation is floating about: "Dyke, the telegraph operator, whose wife ran away with a pretended Priest from Suspension Bridge, and was pursued to this City, [illegible] to Rochester."

Wisconsin Obligations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to offer a few words, prompted by the communication of "Citizen" in your issue of the [illegible], and in so doing I have no fears that the subject of "Wisconsin Securities" [illegible] attention, as it is important [illegible]. This correspondent complains that the reputation and [illegible] of the State, [illegible], have been unjustly [illegible] or the State Government is in any way responsible for the state of things complained of. On the other hand, I undertake to say, that all [illegible] that tends towards repudiation [illegible] instigated and fostered by State legislation [illegible] to introduce a law passed [illegible] 1858, which proposes a new way of cancel[illegible] notes and mortgages.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. That in all suits hereafter brought, or in all [illegible] hereafter filed, or in suits or complaints [illegible] pending in any of the Courts of this State, in favor of individuals, or railroad or other companies, [illegible] assignees, to enforce the collection of any [illegible] or notes, or to foreclose mortgages given to secure the payment thereof, the maker of any such [illegible] notes, or mortgager, may set up by plea or answer [illegible] his or her defence, that the note or notes, or mortgage sued or complained on, was obtained by fraud or false representations. And if upon the trial [illegible] hearing the said defence should be sustained by the [illegible], then the verdict of the jury or decision of the Court shall be for the defendant or defendants, and [illegible] they shall have judgment for costs.

Section 2. That in case of mortgages, commonly called "farm mortgages," to railroad or other incorporated companies, intended as the basis of credit, or in exchange for stock of such company or companies, all [illegible] such company, and [illegible] connected with or relating to the [illegible] of the note or the execution of the mortgage, [illegible] the payment thereof, and any fraudulent, false, or untrue statements relating to the pecuniary circumstances of such company, the route over which any such road would be built, and when to be completed, shall be taken and deemed by the said [illegible] of the State as a part of the contract, and shall run with said note and mortgage, and be held as obligatory as well on the contracting parties as on the assignees of said note and mortgage, and [illegible] assignee who has sued, or may sue, or complain, in any such note or mortgage, shall be permitted to reply to the defence provided in the first section of this act, that he is an innocent purchaser without notice."

We have all heard much in regard to the Wisconsin "Stay Law," but the act above has not been as [illegible] introduced to the public, and I have found many Wisconsin men who denied that such a law was on their statute book. I appeal to "Citizen" whether this law does not contemplate and provide for the setting aside and annulling of solemn contracts executed in all respects in conformity with the [illegible] then existing, and after customary and usual forms.

If it was right and equitable to make such a law for the wrongs alleged, it should have embraced a wider field; such as the setting aside and annulling of all contracts wherein the purchasers of real estate or other property, make claim that such estate is not as productive as was represented or anticipated, or wherein such property has unexpectedly declined in value, or wherein the purchaser claims that extraordinary inducements were brought to bear upon the sale. It might go much farther in the same strain. Need we say, that the action of the State as set forth has been unusual, and in all respects [illegible]? Have not all subsequent combinations [illegible] repudiation and resistance been the legitimate offspring of this? While it cannot be denied that these mortgage makers thought and breathed repudiation, it is equally true that the supreme legislature of the State gave it form, currency and assurance. When, before, have we seen a concerted movement, bearing an air of respectability, to resist the payment of formal obligations, on the sole pretense that the considerations for which they were given had not borne all the fruit expected? We have in our midst a community which, individually and collectively, gave notes in oppressively large amounts for a railroad that was expected to prove fair stock. Before these notes became due, this stock was not worth a farthing; still, every note, from rich and poor, interested and disinterested, satisfied and dissatisfied, was promptly paid at maturity. Such instances are not few.

These Wisconsin individuals and communities who have given their notes and bonds for value received resist the payment of them, simply because they neither wish nor expect to pay them; and in this they are prompted and encouraged by actions and professions Statewise, which men friendly to common honesty and fair dealing among their neighbors are ashamed to own. Now those persons among us who hold these dishonored promises to pay, may consent to bear their losses, but they must not be denied the privilege of believing and saying that the fraud so much talked of is of a much later date than "Citizen" would have it.

Who ever heard about the gross frauds practiced on these simple-minded farmers and corporations, so long as the stock of these roads was about par and paid dividends, while real estate along the line advanced two and three-fold? These same injured people thought then that they made a most capital investment, and lauded the sagacity of all concerned in devising a scheme so admirable in its results. But, behold, as this self-same stock has steadily gone down, just so steadily has this great wrong done to [illegible] by somebody, and somehow, and some time, been growing more and more aggravated and clamorous. And it has now come to a point that the holders of these notes and bonds at the East are made to assume the responsibility and consequences of all the antecedents concerned; all the weakness of human nature; all disappointed expectations; the failure of crops and the devious and unlooked-for changes in the affairs of men and Providence.

"Citizen" says there are two sides to this question. [illegible] we can see but one; for, if we undertake to say the creditor has a side, the law of Wisconsin and the people exclaim in unison, "We cannot bear a word from you; you are all condemned as Wall-street malefactors," although it is true that the creditors to whom these claims are all important, know no more about Wall-street, or its bulls and bears, than they do of any other legerdemain.

The transfer of these securities to the hands of the people, many of them of small means, was not due to any artful financial influences. Up to a recent date they were recommended as a good investment by the people of Wisconsin, by the farmers, merchants, and the business community generally.

We have to say that *it is true* that these makers of notes and mortgages have combined to resist systematically the enforcement of claims against them at all hazards; they say so privately and publicly; I have heard it repeatedly; blood and bleached bones, powder and balls, are staple articles in their vocabulary. I have heard this from men who, in some other respects, claimed to have a good Christian temper, and who would go in agonies at the bare mention of "human rights"—men, too, living on farms where wheat is now worth *one dollar per bushel*, and where before the opening of the railroads built *by money obtained on their false promises to pay*, it was never worth over thirty-five cents, the value of the land ruling in the same proportion.

SIC TRANSIT.

Central American Interoceanic Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The return of General Lamar, our Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has developed some important facts concerning Nicaragua Transit matters. We supposed the whole thing had been amicably arranged, and that the route would probably be opened by the United States mail steamers now running to Aspinwall.

But we now learn from persons representing the new Company, and from those connected with the Costa Rica and Nicaraguan Governments, that an entirely different state of things exists in regard to opening the Transit, than what we were led to suppose did exist.

The following is a brief statement of facts, made up from official correspondence which we have been permitted to examine:

It appears that what is known as the "Wallace-Van Dyke" contract, under which all the different [illegible], including the canal charter, had been [illegible] and consolidated, is a contract made between Señor Jerez, the then Secretary of Legation [illegible] Minister Yrisarri, and F. B. Wallace and James C. Van Dyke. This contract *has never been ratified*. The Government claimed that inasmuch as the charter was executed by the Minister's Secretary, and not by the Minister himself,—that it contained clauses and [illegible] not understood by the Secretary, which were particularly objectionable to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, these Governments were not morally or legally bound to ratify the charter.

It appears, then, that the "United Waters and Central American Transit Company," lately formed, based upon the "Wallace-Van Dyke" charter, will go into operation without the legal sanction of Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The Company under the title which heads this article, have contract executed by Minister Jerez to the Company, which gives the latter the sole and exclusive right to navigate the lakes, rivers, build railroads and transport passengers, mails, treasure, &c., &c., the Company paying to the Government $1 [illegible] for each [illegible], and one-half that amount for every half passenger (under twelve years) transported from ocean to ocean.

With this contract, Minister Jerez left in the steamer [illegible] three weeks ago for the purpose of having it ratified by Costa Rica and Nicaragua—for that purpose a special session of Congress had been ordered at Managua, to meet on the 15th ultimo.

Señor Molina, the Costa Rican Minister and *Chargé d'Affaires* for Nicaragua during Minister Jerez' absence, is strongly in favor of the contract—says it is only necessary to present it to the Constitutional Assemblies to have it ratified.

The object of this new Company is to get control [illegible] the Transit [illegible] by the [illegible] who choose to embark in it.

The Company are bound, by this new contract, to carry [illegible] of all nations and countries safely across the Isthmus for the same rates that ordinary express freights [illegible].

In case of failure to do so, as above stipulated, then the steamers bringing the mails have the right to send a boat, or any conveyance they choose, across the Isthmus with their passengers and mails—the Transit Company not being allowed to run their boats on the lakes or rivers during such time.

Commodore Vanderbilt has recently made a formal proposition to the new Company to place his ships on both sides in connection with the Transit within sixty days from the day the contract is ratified by the Nicaraguan Government. Not only that, but he will furnish the necessary means for putting the Transit in operation.

TRANSIT.

EDUCATION.

Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association—Female Declamation in Schools—Tributes to the Memory of Horace Mann.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association commenced its session in this City to-day. The teachers were welcomed by John Thompson, Esq., in an appropriate address. The address delivered by the President of the Convention, Mr. Oliver Arey, of Buffalo, presented a review of the systems of teaching, suggested reforms, and especially urged that the examining School officers, and those who manage the system of public instruction, be selected by teachers, from the ranks of their own profession.

The business of the afternoon session was introduced by a report of the Committee on Incorporating the Association. The report showed that the necessary steps to secure the incorporation had been taken, and that henceforth "The New-York State Teachers' Association" is to be known as a legally constituted organization, and to be controlled by a Board of nine Directors, consisting of the officers of the Association. The report was adopted without discussion. It was suggested that so important an event should not be allowed to pass without a full expression of congratulations, and it was voted to reconsider the adoption of the report. The subject was subsequently postponed, to enable the Committee to procure the statutes relating to incorporated associations, in order that members might be informed as to the duties and privileges of such bodies.

Last year a Committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject of Female Declamation in Schools. None of the members of that Committee being present, Miss Susan B. Anthony, to whom the report of that Committee was intrusted, asked the privilege of presenting it during the hour assigned to miscellaneous business. It was suddenly ascertained that no record had been made in the minutes of the last meeting of the Association of the appointment of such a Committee, and on this ground the reception of the report was objected to. Subsequently, however, it was called for by a vote of the Association, and Miss Anthony was permitted to read it. Among its prominent arguments were these: That, inasmuch as the State pays for the education of all its children, equal advantages should be afforded to all; that, among these advantages, is the privilege of declamation by *girls in school*; that the powers thus attained should be well understood, inasmuch as they are as important to woman in directing the affairs of the household as to man in legislative halls; that man exercises the right of speech when he wills, and no one questions it; that the boy reads his own productions and declaims, and that girls should be allowed a similar privilege.

An animated discussion followed the reading of this report. Mr. Greenleaf, of Brooklyn, did not entirely agree with the views advanced, but admitted that up to a certain point the woman's powers of language should be cultivated—that point ended with her duties in social life and the domestic circle. Dr. Reubens, of New-York, remarked that personalities came with a very ill grace from either side of such a subject as this, and that an allusion to mediumship in the report came with ill grace.

An exception was taken to the last speaker's views by Miss Powell, of Columbia County, who claimed that there was no better time than the present to consider and *decide the question of "woman's sphere."* She closed by reading a paper, setting forth the advantages of declamation or recitations by girls.

The subject was then laid upon the table.

Dr. Lambert offered a resolution, that a Committee of Three be appointed to memorialize the next Legislature to procure an act authorizing the opening of Evening Schools in all the cities and large villages of the State.

It was opposed by Mr. Jefferson, of Troy, on the ground that we already have a law providing for the punishment of children who run away from school, and were this carried into effect we should not need of Evening Schools.

Mr. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, held that we have laws enough, and that we want practice in carrying out these laws; yet he claimed that the evening schools were a great blessing to our cities. They provided the means of instruction to a large class who could not be compelled to attend the day schools, because they must labor to support themselves and their parents. The resolution was finally laid upon the table, and the Association adjourned.

An evening session was held, at which a discussion took place upon the proper extent and the best methods of instruction. Among the speakers were Mr. Stowits, of Waterford, Mr. Crittenden, of Brooklyn, Mr. Barker, of Niagara Falls, and others. This subject having finally been tabled, a lecture on the "Self-Education of Teachers" was delivered by Mr. Roquet, of Brooklyn.

SECOND DAY.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The second day's session of the Association opened this morning by the announcement of the death of Horace Mann. Prof. Davies, of New-York, spoke in eloquent terms of Mr. Mann's labors in the cause of Education. He remarked that Mr. Mann had sometimes been in advance of his age; hence that he should not be judged by the opinions of those who did not appreciate his character. Prof. Davies closed by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Association entertain a profound respect for the life and labors of Horace Mann as an educator and friend of Education; and that they deeply sympathize with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Miss Susan B. Anthony followed. She said, I cannot sit in silence when such an announcement is made—that Horace Mann is no more; and when we remember that he was the first, and ever continued an earnest advocate of woman's educational development. He has established a college, where woman can pursue her education, and graduate side by side with man, and with equal honors, and more than this has he accomplished in her behalf—a woman has been chosen a professor, side by side with the male professors. He was a man not only in name, but in soul. With him the ruling principle was that every person that possessed a human soul should be educated.

Mr. Greenleaf, *of Brooklyn, knew* Horace Mann during his early educational labors in Massachusetts. He believed there is not a district, there is not a *school nor a village in all the Bay State where he* has not made his mark, and where he has not friends *to mourn his departure.*

This sad intelligence fell upon the assembly of teachers here with deep solemnity, and the eloquent and touching tributes were followed by an appropriate song by Messrs. Reed, Arey, Chapman and Patterson.

The regular business of the Association was resumed by a report of the editors of the New-York *Teacher*, which recommended that the contract for publishing it with Mr. James Cruikshank be renewed for five years. This report was adopted.

Mr. E. M. Rollo, of Greenbush, delivered an address on "Arnold, as a Model Teacher." He commended Arnold, the head teacher at Rugby, for his great love of nature, and his keen perceptions of the beautiful, and his earnest study to lead his pupils to love and study the same great instructive volume. He loved his pupils, and they loved him ardently in return.

Prof. Davies urged that the example of Arnold, in cultivating the true principles of manhood in the youth of our land, should be imitated by the teachers in the Empire State. Arnold's principle, in moral education, was amputate the limb to save the body; hence he sometimes dismissed from his school the boys who would not comply with the regulations of the school. The resolution was adopted, after which the Association adjourned.

At the Afternoon Session, the first business was the reading of a Report, by Dr. Lambert, on "Physical Education as Connected with Public Schools." It was recommended that the salaries of teachers be so increased as to allow all, both male and female, to keep a good horse, saddle and bridle, that they may enjoy riding exercise. The Report was accepted.

Mr. F. B. Snow, of Providence, then delivered an address; subject—"What Shall We Teach?" He told us to teach truth and principles. It was a long speech for a hot day. At the close of the address, the Association adjourned.

C.

Dry Goods Importation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much that is false has lately been written on the subject of excessive Dry Goods Importations by ignorant or designing persons who do the so-called commercial articles of one or more of our City papers, that it becomes proper for those engaged in that branch of trade, which has added much to the wealth and fame of this great metropolis, to say something for themselves, and that they, taking all the risks for the chances of the profits, feel themselves fully competent to judge of the wants of the country, without the aid of those who write in ignorance of the subject, and make up the pen's items of a certain miscalled commercial paper, which attacks by turns every true commercial interest of this City, from what motives or inducements the writers best know.

It is unfair to make comparisons of the imports of 1859 with those of the depressed part of 1858.

The recovery from the revulsion of 1857 was so rapid, that the whole country was notoriously bare of both foreign and domestic dry goods at the close of 1858, owing to the extremely small import of the last year, nearly everything had gone into consumption. Consequently, very liberal imports were this year to be imported, based upon the wants of the people, and [illegible].

So far from these imports having been excessive, as has been heralded through the country by those who did not understand what they were writing about, they are proving to be within the wants prospective of the season now coming on.

It is proper to make a comparison of a series of years side by side, in order to get a correct view of the subject in question.

The imports into the United States from Liverpool in dry goods, in 1856-'57, from January to July, were.......367,541 pkgs.
Same period, 1858-'59 .... [illegible] pkgs.

Decrease in 1858-'59 .... 66,332 pkgs.

These are the statistics of the largest point of export, and from all other ports the shipments will not be found in excess by the same comparison.

PARK PLACE.

CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Elopement and its Consequences—The Lovers Seeking Refuge in Toronto.

From the Toronto Leader, July 30.

At the very moment when the feelings of the Protestants in Upper Canada have been greatly aroused at an alleged attempt on the part of certain high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church to seduce a young unmarried lady from her home and her religious faith, a new incident has arisen, calculated partially to distract their attention from the subject, and to divert it into another channel. In this new affair a reverend gentleman—a distinguished member of the Free Church of Scotland, and one who is privileged to add the letters "D. D." to his name—is one of the principal actors; the other being a female, the wife of a gentleman also in holy orders, whose affections he has seduced, and who is now living in this city in a state of concubinage with her debaucher. The following are the leading facts of this painful and most disgusting case:

Dr. Humphreys—for such is the name of the person who has seduced the affections of another's wife—was for several years the head-master of the Cheltenham Grammar School. Some few months ago, under the plea of pecuniary pressure, he sought the protection of the Insolvent Court to save himself from arrest; while apparently preparing for his examination, he had been scraping every shilling together he could possibly lay hold of, in order to form a fund to aid his clandestine and pre-determined departure from the country. Only three days before that departure, he convened a meeting of the parents of his pupils, and sanctimoniously talked about acknowledging that "Divine help" without which all his labors would have been vain! On the morning of his departure he took his wife's watch and all the loose money she happened to have in her pocket, and went away on the pretence of getting money from some friends in Derbyshire, to assist in his defence in the Insolvent Court. He wrote to his wife from Liverpool, telling her he had been "grievously disappointed" in not getting the money, and saying that he must be absent from Cheltenham for some days. On the very morning on which Mrs. Humphreys received this letter, she received another letter from the friends to whom he had gone, asking her and her husband to spend the holidays at their house. Her eyes being *thus opened, on her following him to Liverpool*, she found that he had taken passage for America in an assumed name; that large quantities of luggage had been forwarded to him from time to time in anticipation of his departure; and that on his arrival at *Liverpool he had met, by previous arrangement*, a married lady—the wife of one of his largest Cheltenham creditors—whose affections he had seduced, and in whose company he had left the country. When we add to this that he has left his heart-broken wife with her six children without the slightest means of support; and that the lady who is the guilty partner of his flight was herself the mother of eight children, we have said enough to show that the man who could *conceive and carry out such a scheme of duplicity* and depravity could have been no ordinary villain. What the course of this holy man and his paramour after arriving in America was, we are not aware. The first that we find of him in this country his is arrival at Albany, and, after a short stay there, his departure for Toronto, where he arrived some weeks ago. After his hasty and shameful flight from England, the friends of the lady who had been so ruthlessly torn from them, having become solicitous about her future welfare, dispatched to the head of the New-York Police a communication stating the facts of the case, and advising *the arrest of Dr. Humphreys. In that city, however* if he ever touched there—as it is very probable he did—he eluded the vigilance of the detective officers, and came on to Toronto. The New-Yorkers were not to be dodged in this way, and a detective was sent to hunt up the game, which he succeeded in tracking to this city, arriving here about two weeks ago. An interview was had immediately with Detective Greaves of the Police Force in this city, and a photograph of the fugitive doctor given him, so that he might also be on the *qui vive* for the divine's arrest. Not many days after he had the good fortune to meet the reverend gentleman on *Queen street, in company* with his *inamorata*, and instantly recognized him as *the person for whom he was in quest.* By proper observation it was discovered that he resided on Mutual-street, and a watch was instantly set upon his house, which has been continued to the present time. Since he arrived here he has passed by the name of Hunter.

The lady who has thus chosen to share the fortunes of the wandering and faithless doctor was, we understand, the wife of a Dr. Cummings, a clergyman of high standing in the Church of which he is a member, and also a person of considerable wealth. So that, as far as riches could purchase the good things and the enjoyments of this life, she had nothing to desire. Nothing was denied her; but still she was not happy. What may have been the peculiar attractions of Dr. Humphreys, which forced her to tear herself from the arms of one who, from anything we can learn to the contrary, loved her with the tender and affectionate love of a true and devoted husband, we, of course, do not presume to say. But Dr. Humphreys, in comparatively poor circumstances, was to her mind more to be desired than Dr. Cummings, to whom she had previously plighted her troth and affections. And she made the choice, and to all appearance does not regret it.

When the Doctor arrived here he made application *to a gentleman in high position in the* educational institutions of the country, for a teachership, but none was vacant; and whether the person applied to had been previously acquainted with the Doctor or not we are not aware, but after some conversation had between them the whole story of Dr. Humphrey's flight and his seduction of a creditor's wife was revealed. *A correspondence ensued*, in which the lady took part, declaring in a true romantic spirit her attachment to her new "affinity," and relating in tender strains the many sad and heartrending days she had spent before her wishes in this respect were consummated. She loved him, she affirmed, as she had never loved another, and nothing but death itself could separate them. She still adheres to the same opinions. All the entreaties of friends; all the inducements of wealth cannot persuade her to alter her determination of sharing for life the lot of one who has already proved faithless to her who for many long years had been the partner of his joys and of his griefs, and who, after bearing him six children, he has left to the mercy of a compassionate public.

On Thursday morning last, Sergeant-Major Ferris, who had also been employed in watching the parties implicated in this affair, having reason to believe they would visit the Normal School during the day, to witness the Model School examinations, accompanied by two or three persons and Mr. Cock, a cousin of Mrs. Cummings, who arrived here from England not many days since, the latter took the precaution to retire into a private room in the building lest he might be seen by Humphreys. But the Sergeant-Major took his station near the main entrance to the building, with a photograph likeness of the reverend delinquent in his hand; and waited there till near three o'clock in the afternoon, when at length he descried a personage *answering the description in the* likeness enter the ground. Doctor Humphreys—for it was he—walked into the building, and having looked round a little, took his seat quite comfortably in the theatre, where the prizes were being distributed. *Sergeant-Major Ferris then communicated with Mr.* Cock, and the other parties in waiting, and two of them went *forward* into the theatre at once, and served Humphreys with citations from the High Court of Divorce, England. Humphreys' dismay at this unexpected turn of affairs may be more easily imagined than described. There was nothing for it, however but to submit, and as soon as he recovered his equanimity he left the building with the parties coming in search of him, and proceeded with them to his lodgings, Mutual-street, where he occupies two rooms. Here the lady was confronted with her paramour by Mr. Cock, her relative, and was also served with a citation from the English Divorce Court.

In the course of the same evening the man watching Humphreys and Mrs. Cummings saw them take a cab and drive to the *Rossin House*. Fearing they proposed leaving town, Sergeant-Major Ferris was requested to follow them in another cab, and he did so. They drove round the suburbs of the city for about an hour and a half, followed at a cautious distance by the Sergeant-Major, but ultimately returned to their present lodgings, Mutual-street, without having made any attempt to escape.

Mr. Cock has, it is said, had several interviews with Mrs. Cummings, in order to induce her to return to her friends in England and leave her seducer. But her determination is said to be fixed, that nothing shall induce her to return to them again.

The story goes that some portion of the church-going public in this city, had quite a narrow escape from hearing the reverend runaway discourse from the pulpit. Arrangements, it is believed, were made, or were about being made, for his preaching a sermon in Cooke's Church. The congregation were, *however, spared the mortification.* Some inkling of Humphreys' conduct was received by one of the elders of the church, and the result was that Humphreys never discoursed from that pulpit.

In serving the citations on both parties the police here have proceeded as far as they can do at present. Their principal movements for some time to come will be confined to watching the runaways, wherever they go. What the upshot of this scandalous affair will be, it is difficult to conjecture.

The Sleep of Italy.—Apropos of Longfellow's poem, in which sleeping Italy is pictured in the image of Enceladus under Etna, Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, suggests:

"Longfellow may shout and sing 'Enceladus, arise!' but the question is, can he shake off the effect of the third Nap?"

At an auction sale of the personal property of a Mr. Oaks, recently deceased, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, a few days ago, a bag of flaxseed was offered for sale. One of the bidders put his hand into the bag to examine the seed, and hauled out a purse, which was found to contain gold and silver coin. The bag was then thoroughly overhauled, and over one thousand dollars in gold and silver coin were found therein. The treasure was then retained by the executors.

The village of Tepeotah, in Minnesota, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d of July. The town was a small settlement, consisting of a mill, a hotel, and a number of small wooden houses. The amount of the loss is not stated.

[illegible]

Prof. Felton and Spiritualism.

THE PROFESSOR [illegible] QUESTION AT [illegible].

The following letter appears in the Boston [illegible] of Aug. 2:

Nahant, Aug. 1, 1859.

Dear Mr. Editor: I have been informed many times within the last few months that I am represented to have become not only a believer in the preposterous fables of the Spiritualists, but a medium, or, as the excellent Mr. Stiles calls it, a meejum. I suppose the rumor has been put in circulation in order to verify the prediction made by a band of spirits through the meejumship of the aforementioned Stiles, that "Professor Felton would become a meejum, though the spirits would have a hard tussle with him first."

Of course, no one believes this, least of all the original inventor. None of the leaders in the imposture believe it, for they do not believe in their own pretensions. They have succeeded in duping others; they have not succeeded in duping themselves. The fact is—and they know it—that every one of their pretensions has been utterly disproved. The experiments at the Albion proved—as the impostors themselves knew they would prove—the utter turpitude of the cheat; and the decision of the judges, with the brief but most significant warning against the dangerous and demoralizing effects of the imposture and delusion, struck a blow at the whole scheme, from which it has not recovered and never will recover.

When I speak of the leaders in spiritism as impostors, I do not mean to assert that all of them are destitute of faith in its claims. There are a few who, having had the misfortune to have their belief in Christianity undermined by what is called rationalism, but should be called irrationalism, snatch at the poor juggleries of table-tipping to supply the place of the lost faith. There are others—people of weak judgment and excitable nerves—who have been wrought upon by the legerdemain of such crafty managers as Mrs. Hayden, Mr. Mansfield, and the rest of the deceiving crew, and have really believed these vulgar tricksters are chosen by departed spirits to communicate with the survivors on earth. Others still, astonished at the volubility of the trance-speakers, open their eyes in wonder, and believe that spirits are speaking through their organisms. There was a young man—a Mr. Whiting—who pretended that the spirit of an Italian poet would improvise poetry, on any subject, through his organism. His claims were accepted in twenty-one States of the Union where his exhibitions had been given. When, however, I put the question to the spirit whether he intended to improvise in his native tongue, to the utter confusion of the medium, he was obliged to confess that he never gave that test except in private. Mrs. Hatch, by far the ablest of the trance-speakers, after having been the great pillar of spiritism, as they all admitted, was completely exposed in Lynn and Boston. To a mathematical question she gave a wrong answer, asserting that a thing can be done which is demonstrably impossible; but instead of doing it, the spirits, through their organism, promised that the problem should be solved within a month, and the name of the spirit solving it should be transmitted with the document, "or," said the spirits, "we will confess that we are disgraced forever." That was two years ago; the problem has not been solved, and the spirits must accordingly admit that they are disgraced forever.

I have known one or two cases, where, for a time, persons have been caught by the delusion, and have honestly believed themselves rapping, speaking, and even writing mediums. These self-delusions have, however, lasted but a short time; and the victims to their own imaginations have waked to the truth, like patients suddenly recovering from a dose of ether or gas. I have no hesitation in saying that there have been such temporary mediums, who began by deluding themselves and ended by deluding others; and have no little hesitation in saying that the swarm of mediums of every sort, who are weekly announced in the *Banner of Light* and the *Spiritual Age*, and who, after the exposures that have taken place, continue their incantations, are cheats and impostors of the worst description, and ought to be brought under the penalties of the law. When, for instance, the pretended clairvoyants pick the pockets of the ignorant and the credulous, of heavy fees for medical prescriptions, the law should step in and protect the feeble-minded, as it does in other cases of idiocy. And when Stiles publishes an octavo volume of the most enormous nonsense, under the name of John Quincy Adams—forging the handwriting of the sage of Quincy—he ought to be dealt with as any other forger. And when Mansfield opens letters and sells answers to them, under the pretence that the answers came from departed spirits, or hires an artist to draw crayon portraits of the dead, from his own descriptions, or from daguerreotypes, and sells them as portraits taken from the departed spirits coming to sit *propria persona*, he ought to be dealt with as any other rogue who obtains money by false pretences. I knew from the beginning of the discussion that almost every species of fraud and villainy was practiced under the garb of Spiritism; I knew that its tendencies were baneful and demoralizing; I knew that it connected itself with the basest passions, and justified practices that tended to the overthrow of social and domestic life. Those who charged it with these tendencies were bitterly denounced; but the recent revelations of those who have had the best opportunities of knowing its effects, surpass tenfold all the crimes that were imputed to it.

The consequence of the discussion was first to induce people who were inclined to listen to its pretensions to examine a little more closely; to apply tests; to see for themselves. The moment this was done, Spiritism lost all credit with persons of the least penetration. Some of its pretended phenomena have been witnessed in cultivated circles, and for a short time caused surprise and perplexity. At present no such surprise or perplexity can be excited; the phenomena are seen through, the tricks are exposed, and, with very few exceptions, the only dupes are to be found in the haunts of the most ignorant and degraded. Its services were no longer announced in the daily papers with "religious intelligence." It shrunk to contemptible dimensions, and hides its diminished head from the light of day. Mr. Newton no longer justifies the indecencies of the mystic mount in Lynn; John Murray Spear no longer dares to form his secret circles in *puris naturalibus*, and the abominations of free love, though secretly practiced, are no longer openly defended under the sanction of spiritual communications. No one doubts that the incoherent raving of the trance-speakers comes from their own addled brains, or that the trance-speakers themselves are anything more than shallow impostors, like all the rest. Mediums and others who find their gain in it will continue their nefarious work so long as dupes, with money in their pockets, offer themselves to be robbed. I am afraid my friend Allen Putnam, one of the best of men, still believes in the horrid and blasphemous cheat, but I am sure he cannot stand it much longer. Judge Edmonds continues to write his puerile fictions in the New-York *Tribune*, but I have never heard of a man, except myself, who has read them. Nobody but the Judge believes a single word of them, and, since he affected to think that Mansfield's atrocious English doggerels came from the elegant Attic poet Menander, which he could not possibly have believed, I cannot suppose he believes in them himself.

Yours in the spirit, C. C. FELTON.

THE TRIBUNE AND PROF. FELTON.

The New-York *Tribune*, having charged it upon Prof. Felton, of Cambridge, that he had unfairly suppressed the votes given for certain gentlemen to whom he is politically opposed, at a recent meeting of the Alumni Association of Harvard College, the Professor has denied the imputation, and the following correspondence puts the case on its merits:

From the Tribune, Aug. 3.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune—*Sir*: I am much obliged to you for publishing my note to the Boston *Traveller*, on the late meeting of the Harvard Alumni; and I will ask of you the additional favor of printing a word in reply to the explanation appended. I denied positively having made the remark attributed to me. I said, "If I had thought the conduct of the gentleman referred to 'audacious,' I should have been quite likely to say so; but, as I did not know there were any 'opponents of Mr. Winthrop,' and as, if there had been, they had a perfect right to oppose him, I did not and could not call their conduct 'audacious;' *in fact*, I did not call it *anything*, but simply performed the duty with which I was charged by the presiding officer."

You will observe that my denial is not limited to "speeches in the meeting," but is absolute. Your correspondent now informs you that the remarks attributed to me were made, "not in the meeting but in conversation, not strictly of a private character, immediately afterward." Allow me to say that I made no such remark as that attributed to me, in speech or conversation, at any time or in any place. I will not ask for the name of your informant, but you must permit me to say to him as publicly as he has made the charge against me, that it is *utterly untrue*, in whatever form he chooses to make it. I do not accuse him of inventing it; he may have heard it from another, or he may have heard some other person say something of the kind; but the charge itself, I repeat, is an utter and inexcusable falsehood.

I have no objection whatever to Mr. Washburn's motion. The Society of the Alumni has the right to adopt any mode they please of electing officers. I do not believe there is any wish to introduce the bitterness of party feeling into its deliberations. It is a Society of the graduates of Harvard University—of scholars and gentlemen—coming together on the common ground of attachment to Alma Mater, and to all good letters, and leaving all party divisions outside the College walls. Another correspondent of yours speaks of Mr. Washburn, the mover of election by ballot, as the leader of an "insurrection," "which requires the most vigorous effort of Professor Felton and Professor Bowen to suppress." This language reads strangely enough. I did not suspect Mr. Washburn to have any such insurrectionary designs as are here imputed to him—nor did I suppose that I was putting down an "insurrection" when I was acting with Mr. Washburn in collecting the ballots, according to his own motion. If Mr. Washburn's object was to introduce into the Society the party discords from without, I had no suspicion of the fact. The object of all this misrepresentation seems to be to create an impression that there is a "conservative" body, and a "progressive" body among the members, and that the former have managed by some legerdemain to keep the offices in their own hands, and that Mr. Washburn's motion was an attempt to throw off this tyranny. It is a curious fact—if such an impression has anything of truth—that, in the old Board of officers, Mr. Winthrop should have been President and Mr. Chas. Francis Adams—whose political course has been so opposed to Mr. Winthrop—should have been first Vice-President, and Dr. O. W. Holmes second Vice-President, and that, when the Society proceeded to vote by ballot, according to Mr. Washburn's motion, all the old officers were reëlected. Mr. Adams, as I stated in my former letter, expressed an earnest desire that Mr. Winthrop should be reëlected, notwithstanding his letter requesting not to be considered a candidate. I do not believe that any one of Mr. Winthrop's friends would have refused to vote for Mr. Adams, or any one of Mr. Adams' friends would have refused to vote for Mr. Winthrop; but Mr. Winthrop's letter led some to vote for Mr. Adams as his successor, and Mr. Adams' desire to have Mr. Winthrop reëlected, caused others to vote for Mr. Winthrop. I am confident that there was no real difference of opinion [illegible] proceedings [illegible].

You remark [illegible] (i. e., the [illegible]) [illegible] the [illegible] no serious difference remaining between the statement of Mr. Felton and that of your correspondent." Pardon me for saying that there is a very serious difference. One portion of the statement—that of which I complained, but which I positively denied—was that I refused to mention the name of Mr. Phillips—although there were loud calls made for it—and that is the very part of the statement which you said you "could not believe." I will barely repeat, in the most emphatic manner, that I omitted the names of all the gentlemen voted for, except those who are elected, in accordance with a general rule. I omitted not only Mr. Phillips' name, but my own, and several others; and no calls whatever were made in my hearing. I am the more earnest in making this denial, because the imputation implies a dishonest purpose on my part, of suppressing votes for Mr. Phillips; and my accuser cannot put his finger on any act of mine that will justify, in the slightest degree, so gross a charge.

Yours, very respectfully, C. C. FELTON.

Cambridge, Aug. 1, 1859.

We have received the following from the gentleman upon whose authority our original statement was made:

There were calls for the other names when Prof. Felton stopped after announcing (Mr. Adams') election as Vice-President.

Prof. Bowen did make a speech in which he described the course of electing by ballot, instead of by Committee, as "unusual," "extraordinary," "unexpected," "unanticipated," or by some epithet equivalent to that which I attributed to him.

The only modification the *Tribune* needed to have made of the original account was respecting Mr. Felton, who made no speech, and was good-humored to all appearance throughout the affair, his remark "*audaciousness*" being a joke undoubtedly, and made *privately*, not publicly, and during the counting of the votes, or shortly afterwards.

Prof. Felton's letter to the *Traveller* is incorrect in the following particulars:

1. In stating that the motion to elect by ballot was made after the reading of Mr. Winthrop's letter, whereas it was made before.

2. In saying that he "reported only the names of the persons elected, *in accordance with what is supposed to be the usage of the Association on the subject*," whereas the fact that the Association could have no "*usage on the subject*," is evident from the fact which Prof. Felton himself states, that this was the *first time that officers were ever elected by ballot*.

3. In saying that there were no calls. There were calls. I heard them.

4. In saying that he has not the slightest objection to Wendell Phillips for President of the United States. He undoubtedly has some such objection, unless he has turned Garrisonian as well as Spiritualist.

Boston, August 1, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

Court-Martial of Major Osborn Cross.

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND MISAPPLICATION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

A general Court-Martial was convened Wednesday morning, by order of the War Department, at the United States Army quarters in State-street, to try Major Osborn Cross for alleged misapplication and embezzlement of the public money while he held the office of Quartermaster at San Francisco, California.

The following officers composed the tribunal:

Col. J. K. F. Mansfield, Inspector-General; Col. Gustavus Loomis, Fifth Infantry; Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Department; Col. D. D. Tompkins, Quartermaster's Department; Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second Infantry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. Buchanan, Major Fourth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance Department; Brevet Major A. B. Eaton, Captain Subsistence Department; Major A. Cady, Sixth Infantry; Major John Sedgwick, First Cavalry; Major A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department, and Capt. Samuel Jones, First Artillery, as Judge Advocate. Col. Mansfield presided.

At 11 o'clock, all these officers being present, the Judge Advocate opened proceedings by reading the orders from Washington which convened the Court.

On the Judge Advocate's asking whether the accused objected to any of the above-named individuals acting in the trial, Major C. said he only objected to Col. Ripley, as his social relations with him were not friendly.

Col. Ripley denied that there was any unfriendly feeling between himself and the accused, but said he would like to be excused if Major C. had such feeling.

The Court was cleared for deliberation. In a short time the doors were thrown open again and it was announced that the objection could not be sustained.

Major C. said that he would bow submissively to the decision of the Court, and that he was willing to leave the matter to Col. Ripley and his oath. In reply to a question from the Judge Advocate he said that he did not object to any other member of the Court, and the Judge Advocate then read the charges preferred against Major C., as follows:

Charge First—Disobedience of orders and the regulations of the army.

Specification 1.—In that he, the said Cross, Quartermaster United States Army at San Francisco, California, on the 31st day of July, 1857, did, then and there, disobey the orders and regulations of the army by not depositing with the Assistant-Treasurer at that place twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-one cents ($23,117 21) public moneys *of the Quartermaster's Department in his hands* and not wanted for immediate use.

Specification 2.—In that he, the said Cross, Quartermaster United States Army at San Francisco, California, on the 31st day of August, 1857, did, then and there, disobey the orders and regulations of the army by not depositing with the Assistant-Treasurer at that place $22,312 91 public moneys *of the Quartermaster's* Department in his hands, and not wanted for immediate use.

Specification 3.—In that he, the said Cross, Quartermaster United States Army at San Francisco, California, on the 4th day of August, 1857, did, then and there, disobey the regulations of the army and instructions of the Quartermaster-General by not turning over the public money in his hands, that is to say, $22,312 91, to his successor, Lieut.-Col. Swords, Deputy Quartermaster.

Charge Second—Misapplication and embezzlement of public money intrusted to him.

Specification.—In that he, the said Cross, Quartermaster United States Army at San Francisco, California, on the 4th of August, 1857, did, then and there take, convert to his own use, misapply and embezzle a large sum, that is to say, $22,312 91, public money of the United States intrusted to him for the service of said Department.

The Judge Advocate asked whether the accused had anything to say with reference to these charges.

Major Cross said that he plead guilty to the first and second charges, and was proceeding to speak of the third when the Judge Advocate interrupted him; objected to his making a detailed statement at that time, and asked leave to lay certain statements made by Major Cross when Quartermaster-General before the Court. After discussion they were declared admissible, though Major C. objected to their being received. These documents were three of the regular "Monthly Summary Statements" of Quartermaster Cross to the chief of his Department in Washington. The first, going so far back as Feb. 28, 1857, set forth that during that month $1,463 had been expended; that $24,776 12 had been advanced to officers; that the balance from last statement was $73,250 12, and that the balance due the United States was $47,776 12. The second statement, for the month ending July 31, 1857, was as follows: Expenses, balance from previous statement, $23,117 21, and balance due the United States, $23,117 21. The third statement, for month ending Aug. 28, 1857, was as follows: expenses, $804 30; balance from last statement, $23,117 21; and balance due the United States, $22,312 91.

The Judge Advocate then asked leave to submit a letter from the Quartermaster-General in 1857 to Deputy-Quartermaster Swords; and Mr. Ogden, chief Clerk of the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington, was put on the stand to certify to its genuineness. He grounded his belief on the accuracy of the clerk who made the copy.

The letter which was read contained suspicions of the honesty of Quartermaster Cross, and commanded Col. Swords to investigate the matter thoroughly, and informed him that Major Cross had certified that he (the Major) had $47,776 12 in the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco on the 28th of February, 1857, when it appeared he only had $27,914 10 in reality deposited therein. It also stated that Major Cross had acknowledged in March, 1857, that he had in his possession $24,963 12, but that there was no account of this money. It charged that Major Cross had not passed over any money to the Treasury in the months of April and May, and that instead of $53,000 he should have paid into the Treasury $77,963 12.

After the reading of the letter had been concluded the Court adjourned.

Yesterday the Court resumed its session soon after 11 o'clock.

All the members answered to their names at the calling of the roll. The minutes of the proceedings of the day before were read, and approved. Major Cross then desired leave to say that there was an important witness in California, whom he desired to have present at the investigation. The mail left for California to-day, and he addressed a letter to the Judge Advocate, which he would like to have read. After some consideration the letter was read, as follows:

New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.

Captain: I desire to prove by Mr. D. Fergusson, of San Francisco, that in making a hasty and partial examination of some of my accounts, he found errors which go to show a derangement of my public papers, and will account for some of the money that I now stand charged with as having used for my own benefit.

I look upon Mr. Fergusson's testimony as important to my case, and respectfully request that his deposition may be taken, or he required to appear before this Court. I wish this letter placed on file in this trial. Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

O. CROSS, Major and Quartermaster.

Capt. Samuel Jones, First Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Major C. asked that the letter be placed on file and stated that this matter had been brought to the notice of the Judge Advocate previously. He also said that he had suggested in the office of the Secretary of War that the trial might be had in San Francisco, though this was immaterial to him.

Major Eaton suggested that a Court-Martial could not compel the attendance of citizens not in employ of the Government.

Major C. stated that the deposition of Mr. Fergusson might be obtained in any event.

The Court was at this point closed. After the doors were opened the decision was announced that no action could be taken on the application until Major C. had complied with that portion of the regulations which required that his statement should be made under oath.

In order to give Major C. ample time to make ready [illegible] propriety of receiving [illegible] and deciding upon it [illegible] adjourned to [illegible] this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Thursday.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

A large number of cases were disposed of yesterday in this Court. The trial of [illegible] and Williams, charged with robbing Aaron Levy, the Tombs' lawyer, was resumed, and resulted in an acquittal, the alibi advanced by the accused being sufficiently established to satisfy the Jury.

George Nelson pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny. He was caught pilfering at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and was sent to the Penitentiary for [illegible] and improvement.

Bridget Regan, arraigned for grand larceny, would not plead guilty, but desired the Jury to hear the evidence and acquit her. They heard the evidence—to the effect that she engaged herself as "help" to a Mr. Wilson, remained one night in his house, and decamped the next morning with sundry English sovereigns—and they convicted her. By authority of the Court her friends will communicate with her for the next four years at the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Mary McLane, Hannah Connor and Edward Owens were tried and convicted on a charge of grand larceny. It was alleged that they stole the bonnet, shawl, and brooch, and a $100 bill, from Ann McClusky. There were mitigating circumstances in the case. In fact, the verdict of the Jury took most people in the court by surprise. The Recorder pronounced the lowest sentence that the law would allow, and sent the defendants to the State Prison for two years each.

Lawrence Rogers pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. George Richardson, for a similar offence, but with extenuating circumstances in his favor, will reside in the same institution for eight months.

William Jackson pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. He was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

John Henry pleaded guilty to petit larceny and went to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Murphy pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles Chesney pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Bridget Donovan pleaded guilty to the same offence, and met with the same punishment.

A young man who has adopted the *alias* of "John Graham," against whom there are five indictments for attempting to pass counterfeit bills, at Thorpe's celebrated restaurant, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, the Home House, Howell's fruit, grocery and liquor establishment, and similar places in that vicinity, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Margaret Myers pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent for five months to the Penitentiary.

John Haley pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was sent for one year to the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury came twice into Court with a batch of indictments, and will sit again to-morrow. The Recorder has done the work of the Court briskly, and, to all appearances, will bring the session to a termination on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the People on the relation of Mrs. Hinch vs. Alexander Hoag.—This was a *habeas corpus* issued to secure the return of Miss Lucy Hinch, alleged to be kept by the defendant in a house of prostitution. The defendant denied the charge.

The case was reported in the Times of Aug. 1. Yesterday, Mrs. Hinch came into Court and put in a traverse to the return of the respondent. She stated that her daughter, in answer to the advertisement for a girl to attend a candy store, waited on the customers at Hoag's place, corner of Grand and [illegible] *streets*; that when she discovered the bad character of the establishment she endeavored to leave, but was prevented by Hoag, who detained her by force, and tried to induce her to lead a life of prostitution. After she had been imprisoned about six days she made her escape. She then went to an Intelligence office and procured a situation at West Bloomfield, N. J., whence she subsequently returned to this City, and entered a respectable family, with whom she now is.

Hoag, by his counsel, alleged that the girl came there to wait on his customers, but, being insulted by a man, who was immediately ejected, she left the premises, and Hoag did not see anything of her till he came into Court.

The Judge said the girl being in her mother's custody the purposes of the writ were at an end. In answer to an inquiry of counsel, he said that a further remedy could be obtained by means of a suit for abduction.

Before Judge Ingraham.

ALLEGED WILD CAT BANKS AND BONDS—HOW "BANKING" IS DONE.

Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Co. vs. Allen Schenck.—This was a motion to discharge from arrest. The order of arrest was granted against the defendant upon the affidavit of Wm. Underwood, the President of the Railroad Company, plaintiff in this suit, and J. M. McMinn, of Williamsport, Penn.

Mr. Underwood's affidavit states that on June 17, last, he entered into an arrangement with the defendant, by which the company agreed to exchange $[illegible],000 in the bonds of the Railroad Company, for $176,000 in the bills of the "Southern Bank of Georgia," an institution whose bills were quoted at one per cent. discount, and which was represented by the defendant to be in good standing, with $50,000 capital paid in. That the defendant promised to produce official certificates of this fact, and did produce sundry letters from parties in Georgia, of a very vague character, and also an advertisement in a Georgia newspaper as follows:

"Southern Bank.

Statement of the condition of the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Bainbridge, June 1[illegible], 1858.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Notes Discounted	$59,059	Capital	[illegible]
N. Y. Exchange	1,500	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	500	Due individuals	[illegible]
Total	$61,059	Total	[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS.

A. D. Ingraham,	500 shares.	Allen Schenck,	[illegible] shares.
A. B. Cory,	5 shares.	Alex. Kincaid,	[illegible] shares.
B. D. James,	495 shares.	Jas. M. Cory,	5 shares.

Capital Stock $200,000; of which 25 per cent. has been paid in.

Georgia, Decatur Co. } (Usual verification, signed.)

ALLEN SCHENCK, Prest. and Acting Cashier.

THOS. MANN, Notary Public."

That finally, Mr. Underwood sent by the defendant the bonds of plaintiff for $176,000 to a Mr. De Forest, in New-York, with instructions not to deliver them up without further orders. But that the defendant obtained them of De Forest, or retained them when in his possession, without consent of Mr. Underwood. That upon telegraphing to the Bank of Augusta, Ga., to ask whether the "Southern Bank of Georgia" was good, the answer was "No." That he (Mr. Underwood) found that all the defendant's representations were false and fraudulent—that no capital had been paid in, and that the whole thing was a fraud. That the bank "failed" in July 15, 1858, not paying a cent.

Mr. McMinn, the Chief Engineer of the road, says in his affidavit that the defendant acknowledged before him that the "Southern Bank" was good for nothing—that he put $50,000 in the Bank one day and took it out the next—that its bills were worthless, and the operation upon which this suit is founded, was a swindle. That Dye's Bank Note Detector, reported the Bank at one per cent. discount, being the only one that honored it with a quotation.

The defendant, in his affidavit, denies expressly all the charges and assertions of fraud contained in the preceding affidavit, and says that the arrangement between the parties was, that the plaintiff's officers should circulate the bills and redeem them for six months; also that they should give Thompson, the bank note reporter, $10,000 with which to purchase bills, so as to get them quoted in that publication, and make similar arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia. That defendant was not expected to provide for them, or pay them in any way for six months. That the bonds of the plaintiff were just about as worthless as the Bank bills, not being worth 10 per cent.

Sundry brokers make affidavits supporting the statements of the defendant—one of them stating that he had tried to borrow $300 each on $17,000 bonds of the Railroad Company, but without success. Mr. Schenck also avers that the Southern Bank of Georgia was a bank, which, though it had suspended during the crisis had not absolutely been wound up by process of law, of which fact he alleged Underwood was well aware.

To rebut this version of the story, the other side produced an affidavit of Underwood, who denied the statements made by the defendant, and declared that he knew nothing about the condition of the Bank till the 22d day of July last, when he saw Mr. Thompson, who then told him that the Bank was good for nothing.

Mr. Underwood says that the road is now worth from $300,000 to $500,000; that he is a member of the Society of Friends, and had every confidence in the promises of men; that he never had before transacted any business in New-York, and did not know but what the Southern Bank was a good, safe and legal institution, and that he had given the bonds, believing the statements of Schenck to be true as to the value of the bank notes; he denied that he ever agreed to redeem the notes as alleged. Mr. Underwood's statement was corroborated by the Chief Engineer of the road.

The counsel for the plaintiff asserted that every Bank-note Detector had quoted the bank as having failed except Dye's, which quoted the Bank at one per cent., and that Detector was the one used on the occasion of the representations to Underwood.

The case is in argument. T. D. & T. D. Sherwood and ex-Judge Edmonds for plaintiff; E. T. Deming for defendant.

Henry H. Morange vs. Peter Morris.—Motion granted to allow defendant to move for a new trial, on the exception at Special Term, and that the judgment, if necessary, be deemed opened for that purpose, on payment of $10 costs. Judgment in other respects to stand.

Alexander T. Stewart and others vs. B. F. Crosby.—Motion granted, so far as to require defendant to state when and to whom the payment was made. Plaintiff's costs, $10, to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Hadden vs. New-York Silk Manufacturing Co.—Motion to strike out answer granted, with $10 costs.

Letters from Lombardy, Parma and Modena.—The following notice is issued by the British Postmaster-General: "According to a communication just received from the Sardinian Post-office, all the regulations and rates of postage in force in the kingdom of Sardinia have been provisionally extended to Lombardy as well as to the Duchies of Parma and Modena. Letters, newspapers and other printed papers, addressed to Lombardy, Parma or Modena, will, therefore, for the present, be forwarded, via France, in the mails for Sardinia, and will be subject in all respects to the rates of postage and general regulations applicable to correspondence addressed to Sardinia."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price Two Cents, served at [illegible] cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of each Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

[illegible] invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas........ [illegible] P. M.
[illegible]
[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible] P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Foreign Mails.

The European mails by the New-York, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 6, at [illegible] o'clock.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship [illegible] Taylor, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 6 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further particulars of the railroad disaster near Schaghticoke, with corrected list of the killed and wounded, are given in our columns this morning. The number of persons killed is nine, as reported yesterday. It appears that the broken bridge over the Tomhannock was notoriously a rotten structure, and that its unsafe condition was some time since reported to the management of the Northern Railroad Company.

A letter from our Utah correspondent states that the Mormons have nominated Gen. HORACE S. ELDREDGE for their Delegate in Congress, to take the place of Mr. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, who has occupied that position for several years. Affairs in the Territory presented no features of marked interest.

The gold diggers among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui, upon the northern part of the Isthmus of Panama, are to be reinforced by a vessel-load of adventurers from New-York, who are to proceed direct from this port to Chiriqui on the Atlantic, in a clipper schooner. The mound district is said to be easily reached from the lagoon some one hundred and fifty miles to the northward of Aspinwall. The vessel is to remain a short time to afford time to prospect the country, and only a limited number will be taken.

The British ship *James Yeo*, which arrived here yesterday from Newport, Wales, reports having fallen in with a burning ship at sea, on the 28th of June, which was supposed to be an American steamer. But there is no American steamship out of time, and, as the wreck was fallen in with near the latitude and about the time that the ship *Stalwart*, bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, was burned, it was doubtless the hull of that ill-fated ship which was seen by the *James Yeo*.

Mr. JOHN WISE publishes the narrative of his last aerial voyage from St. Louis to Indiana. He intended to land at Lafayette, but was compelled to come down at the distance of thirty miles from St. Louis, in consequence of a heavy rain storm. He was accompanied on this trip by his son. Meteorological observations were made, with satisfactory results; but Mr. WISE declares that the present system of constructing balloons is so defective that but meagre results can be hoped for.

VIRGINIA STEWART died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital, just thirteen days after she was shot. During most of that time the patient has been unconscious, and her few lucid intervals have been of short duration. The case has attracted a great deal of the attention of medical men, from the fact that she lingered so long with a bullet in her brain. Dr. HULL, house surgeon of the Hospital, who has been attending her for a week past, has made a very minute *post-mortem* examination. The ball was found close by the orifice of the wound, in the left hemisphere of the brain, and a piece of the skull, corresponding in size to the ball, was found behind it. The skull was fractured in the vicinity of the wound, and a quantity of extravasated blood was found between the scalp and the bone. An inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock. The remains now lie in the dead-house, and are visited by a great many persons. They have been taken in charge by the Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, who has been unremitting in his attentions to the sufferer. Several Sisters of Charity have daily visited and endeavored to give her religious consolation. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, and the remains will be interred at Calvary Cemetery.

A Court-Martial is now in session at the Army Quarters in State-street, to investigate charges of misapplication and embezzlement of the public money made against Major OSBORN CROSS, formerly Quartermaster in San Francisco. No progress has yet been made in the investigation.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A large number of new members were elected; the Committee on medals were instructed to present them to the officers of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* at their discretion. The President stated that a memorial would be prepared to the next Congress touching the liabilities of American shipowners in cases of collision.

The City Inspector cautions the public against the purchase of pork about these days, as large quantities of diseased swine's flesh is daily thrown into market, the hogs having died of cholera—a disease now very prevalent among the hogs. It is introduced, to a great extent, during the night time, which prevents it from being "spotted" and seized.

The Hinch *habeas corpus* case, in which it is alleged that a young and respectable girl was forced to remain in an alleged house of prostitution, against her will, has ended happily, the girl having left the house after discovering its character and been searching elsewhere for a situation ever since.

A case disclosing the way in which bank financiering is sometimes carried on, and involving some $50,000, will be found reported in our legal column.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, no less than fifteen cases were disposed of by Recorder BARNARD. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,000 bales Cotton at steady prices. Flour was quite dull and generally lower. Wheat was less plenty and was [illegible]. The transactions, however, were limited. Corn was in active demand at rising prices. Rye was depressed and cheaper. Pork was freely offered and purchased at reduced rates. Lard attracted some attention, as did also Rice and Sugars. Coffee and Molasses were moderately inquired for. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

AN UNKNOWN SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—The British ship *James Yeo*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports having seen a steamship on fire on the 28th of June, in latitude 47° 30', and longitude 23° [illegible]. The captain of the *James Yeo* went near enough to the burning vessel to discover that she was destroyed to the water's edge, that there was no name left upon her hull, and for some reason or other to infer that she was an American steamer. But an American steamship she could not have been, as there is no steamer plying between this country and Europe which is out of time or missing. It was most likely the hull of the [illegible] ship *Stalwart*, which was destroyed by fire in the latter part of June in about the latitude in which the supposed steamer was seen. The crew of the *Stalwart* were rescued and carried to England, and an account of the disaster has already been published in our columns.

British North America.

A highly interesting account of explorations made in British North America has just been laid before the Parliament of Great Britain, which is full of facts and suggestions of value to ourselves in their bearing upon the future westward march of our civilization. These explorations were made by a corps under the orders of Capt. PALLISER, a descendant of the famous Sir HUGH.

Capt. PALLISER and his party left Liverpool in the *Arabia* in May, 1857, and arrived at Fort William in June, and Fort Francis, on Rain Lake, in July. There they received a deputation of Indians, who were anxious to know what the Queen intended to do with the country when it had been taken from the Hudson's Bay Company. They told him they did not wish to part with their lands, as some of their neighbors were doing to the "long knives," and complained of their wretched condition, now that the fur animals have become so scarce. The whole country, between the White Fish River and Lake Sturgeon, proved to be a group of lakes, dotted with islands, and connected by short rivers, affording great facilities for steamboat communications whenever it becomes settled. Concerning the Red River settlement, Capt. PALLISER does not report very favorably, but the disadvantages appear to be connected with the population rather than with the country. He says: "The Summer here is very warm and the crops seem quite, by the rapidity of their growth, to make up for the long Winter. The resources of the country are not half developed. Want of energy pervades all classes. Of the Scotch there are many that do well, and they would do much better if they could reckon on obtaining any regular labor. The only hold the settlement has on the enlightened members of its society is the security of property, and good laws, as compared to the insecurity of the American side. Should the American Legislature obviate that difficulty, all the industrious and valuable portions of the population would soon flock over to the other side."

The party left Fort Garry on the 21st July, and on the 24th took meridian altitudes of the sun, to find the locus of the 49th deg. N. lat., and to determine the direction of the boundary line. They were shown a post indicating a similar observation taken by Mr. NICHOLAY, well known in the American scientific world. On this occasion Capt. PALLISER availed himself of the valuable assistance of Mr. IDDINGS, an American Civil Engineer, who is commissioned to lay out lots of land from the frontier southward, purchased by an American Land Company; and this gentleman, with Capt. PALLISER's secretary, Mr. SULLIVAN, placed another post at about 300 yards in the direction of true west, making the necessary allowance for the variation of the compass, which was found to be 14° E. Mr. IDDINGS informed the English that the Land Company by whom he is employed intend to build a town here, and establish a railway station, about two miles from the posts. As yet the place is a wild waste. The Hudson's Bay Company's fort is a very small shabby establishment, and the American one is still smaller and more wretched in appearance. It professes, however, to be a post-office, and carries a mail, said to be a monthly one, from St. Paul's; but, as the postmaster was away and had left the place under the charge of an Indian woman who speaks no other language but her own, Captain PALLISER could not form very accurate ideas as to the safety of letters committed to its charge. He was induced, however, to forward his package by the assurance of an intelligent half-breed that the post-office here is a very lucky one. Continuing his journey, Capt. PALLISER ascertained that there exists a valuable water communication between the South Saskatchewan and Red River, and that a good-sized boat, or even perhaps a small steamer, might descend from the former river, ascend the West Qui Appelle River, cross the Qui Appelle Lakes, and then descend the Qui Appelle into Red River. After proceeding as far West as 109° lon., on the South Saskatchewan, which magnificent river here rivals the Missouri in size and volume, and is navigable for craft of any size at all seasons, Capt. PALLISER, in September, turned northward, reached Crow Wing in November, and thence proceeded to Montreal to confer with Sir GEORGE SIMPSON.

In May, 1858, Capt. PALLISER and party arrived again at Fort Garry, and at the beginning of June reached Fort Carlton on the Saskatchewan. From that place to Battle River they found the prairie neither well wooded nor rich in pasture; but beyond that river the soil is rich, and well adapted either for pasture or agriculture. Timber is scarce, and constantly becoming more so, owing to the practice, so prevalent among the Indians, of firing the prairie. This character continued for many miles, but toward the Lower Saskatchewan, which they crossed in lat. 50° 55' N., the soil is poor, and several salt lakes were met with. South of the Saskatchewan the aspect of the country changed again, the soil of the valleys being rich and desirable for cultivation, and the banks of the rivers well wooded with valuable pine timber. The Cypress Hills present the same characteristics, but the prairie soil is worthless except where swampy. On Aug. 8 they arrived at the 49th parallel, and saw the prairie stretching to the east, utterly devoid of wood, except in the valley of the Great Belly River. Capt. PALLISER ascended several eminences, but saw nothing but prairie of the poorest kind, and destitute of timber. A week later he arrived at Old Bow Fort, a deserted post of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Here the timber is valuable, consisting of various species of pine, but the soil is scanty, the valley being occupied by immense deposits of shingle. At this point the party commenced the ascent of the Rocky Mountains, which they crossed by a pass 5,985 feet above sea level, the chief impediment met with arising from the number of large trees felled by fires, which appeared in some instances to have been caused by lightning. On the 27th they reached the Columbia Portage, when Capt. PALLISER, in searching for the Columbia River, found himself on the bank of the lake whence that river rises, at a height of about 2,800 feet. Climbing a high tree to overlook the woods which intercepted his view, he saw both the Columbia lakes, and the river rising out of the southern one and flowing into the northern one, out of which it bends to the westward previous to taking its northern course to the boat encampment. On the 6th September they recrossed the mountains by the Kootanie Pass, and were surprised to find that also within British territory. They entered it in lat. 49° 11' N., lon. 115° 21' W., in the valley of the Elk River, and came out on the east side of the mountains, in lat. 49° 32' N., lon. 114° 35' W., in the valley of Little Belly River. It is one frequently used, but not the general pass of the Kootanie Indians, who have a preferable one in American territory. Capt. PALLISER thought it less eligible than the one by which he had crossed the mountains from the east, which has but one obstacle in height of land to overcome, and where the whole line of route is free from swamps.

Dr. HECTOR, a scientific gentleman attached to the expedition, had, in the meantime, explored the whole of the north branch of the Saskatchewan, which has been accurately mapped, and part of the south branch. He followed the Bow River right up to the main watershed of the continent, and until he reached a transverse watershed, which divides the waters of the Columbia and those of the north Saskatchewan, on the one hand, from those of the Kootanie and south branch of the Saskatchewan on the other. There he found the facilities for crossing the mountains so great as to leave little doubt in his mind of the practicability of constructing even a railroad connecting the plains of the Saskatchewan with the opposite side of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. HECTOR states that the water-line of the mountain is not identical with their geological axis, which he was unable to reach, and had only opportunities of examining flanking ranges. Capt. PALLISER recommends, therefore, that as soon as his explorations are completed on the east side of the mountains, he should send Dr. HECTOR to complete his exploration, and then join him at Fort Colville, whence they could return to England *via* Panama. They wintered at Fort Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, whence Captain PALLISER's latest report is dated, Jan. 10, 1859, received at the Colonial Office in London on the 8th April. Shortly after their arrival at Fort Edmonton, Dr. HECTOR started to ascend the Red Deer River, and Captain PALLISER proceeded in a southeasterly direction, to explore the country surrounding Beaver Lake. From his description of Fort Edmonton, it would appear that game and fur animals are becoming scarce, and society necessarily in a transition state. Few fine furs are traded—those which are obtained being chiefly from half-breeds, belonging to a settlement recently made at Lake St. Anne. There is a Roman Catholic Mission, under the direction of two French priests, who have induced the half-breeds to cultivate the ground, and sometimes they realize very fair crops of barley and potatoes. Very little cultivation is carried on about Fort Edmonton, owing partly to the want of acquaintance with even the first principles of agriculture, and partly from the disinclination of the people to work steadily at any agricultural occupation.

England and her Defences.

No Englishman can possibly feel gratified by the fidgety bearing of a large number of prominent men in England, or the pitiful cries of "Wolf!" so common recently in the English press, *apropos* of an invasion which they predict, and all but invite. The question of the national defences is, indeed, at all times a most important one for Great Britain, since its sea-coast and colonial points of vulnerability are out of all proportion greater than those of the other monarchies of Europe. But to deal with the question efficiently, and as a matter of daily prudence, is one thing; to deal with it under the pretext of expected invasion by an ally is another.

Nothing contrasts the leaders of the present British Government more favorably with their immediate predecessors, than the tone in which they speak of this question. While Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI enlarge upon the dangers to be looked for from victorious France, and the presumed unmanageableness of her soldiers flushed with conquest, Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL do justice to the loyalty of their French ally, and would rest the national defences solely on considerations of national dignity. It is noticeable that Lord PALMERSTON uses almost the very words of Lord LYNDHURST, when he said that he would consent to live by no man's forbearance. Noble words as ever fell from the lips of a great leader, when speaking of the conditions of his country's existence; but how different is the context in which they appear in the two speeches! In that of Lord LYNDHURST, they are but made the handle of a firebrand, while in that of the present British Premier they are a fitting appeal to national self-respect.

We are well enough accustomed to see panic, on the subject of invasion, more or less widely spread, and more or less intense, in England. It is, in truth, but a sorry display for so great a nation to make, and no man can think the better of the Island Queen that she is so swift to tear her hair with periodical violence. But the fact seems to be, that this panic-disease will be an epidemic, from time to time, in the British Isles, until a thorough system of defence is established. The British army and navy are probably not far from the size which is to be regarded as sufficient, and the militia is as large as perhaps need be, but something seems still wanting.

The English militia, as at present constituted, is a volunteer force which acts as an appendix to the regular army. The difference between the two is that the militia is formed of local regiments, while recruits for the army are sought in all quarters. But with this exception the likeness of the militia to the regular force amounts to identity. The militia is embodied as occasion may demand, and in time of war it does garrison duty in England, and even abroad, as was the case during the Crimean war.

But this neither comes up to the idea, nor discharges the functions of a militia, as understood of old times in England, and now in the United States. What is really wanted in England is an arrangement similar to that which exists here; an arrangement, in short, which should put every town in a position to take care of itself, or, at any rate, to furnish its contingent of regularly disciplined men, accustomed to the use of firearms, to a local brigade. Exposed as Great Britain is by her position in the immediate neighborhood of a number of great military Powers, it should be the aim of her Government to put her in a condition without calling out new agencies, to secure the speedy annihilation of any hostile force which might be tempted into landing on her shores.

An organization competent to this work and of the kind, too well known practically in the United States to need further explanation, exists already in one part of the British possessions. The Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey and the smaller ones which lie right in the Gulf of Avranches, off the Norman coast, though they have been politically united with England ever since the conquest by Duke WILLIAM, possess a military organization substantially the same with that known here as the militia. Necessity long since created that force in those islands; we think consideration will show that the same system, applied to England, would furnish the soundest basis of defence, and at the same time put an end to these miserable intermittent panics of invasion. [illegible] if the "happy time" should arrive before long, the time of which [illegible] the First was the only man in his day to dream, when the standing armies of Europe could and should be obliterated till they left behind them nothing save the Sovereign's guard, the militia would still be in its place, ready to form and resist any foreign attack that might be extemporized. The sacrifice, of time and money, needful to make such a militia efficient, none perhaps know better than the citizens of the United States. Assuredly, none know so well as they how completely such a system makes all panics of invasion impossible.

AN UNWISE LETTER.—Among the less trivial incidents which marked the extremely unimportant meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Albany on Wednesday, was the production of an extraordinary letter from Gov. WISE, which we copy in another part of this morning's TIMES. If the publication of this document was intended to advance the interests of the Virginia champion as an aspirant for the Charleston nomination, we are forced to say that it is beyond all doubt the strangest document which has yet emanated from its eccentric author's prolific pen; and were it not that the supposition is wholly inadmissible we might be driven to conclude that the person to whom the astounding missive was addressed, had been guilty of a deliberate and treacherous violation of honorable confidence. It was, indeed, alleged at Albany that a leading supporter of Governor WISE from this City, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, denounced the epistle as a forgery. Well would it be for the Virginia statesman's reputation for sagacity could such be proved the fact; but *le style c'est l'homme* was the verdict of BUFFON, and must be ours. The letter proves itself. It savors strongly of Governor WISE's reckless disregard of political conventionalities, and it breathes his fervid soul of reckless rhetoric. To an intimate personal friend, and under the seal of a sacred confidence, such a communication might be safely addressed; but when exposed to the general eye, and subjected to the criticism of the unfriendly public, it cannot but prove in the highest degree injurious to its writer's prospects for the Presidential nomination of his party.

Mr. WISE expresses the belief that President BUCHANAN is still a candidate, using all his influence to defeat every competitor. DOUGLAS, he represents as confident of carrying the entire New-York delegation, and in view of this contingency advises his own friends to organize by districts, and either "whip" that Black DOUGLAS, "the enemy," *or send two delegations* to the National Convention! After such a piece of public advice as this, there can survive no imaginable WISE interest among the New-York Democracy. A party will forgive any crime in a leader more readily than such damaging blunders. If the tactics of the Virginia Governor are of this description, he will do well to confine his operations to the South. At all events let him eschew Albany, for he may be sure that in this paradise of politicians, partisan science has long since been cultivated to a point far above his mark.

WHO ARE THE MURDERERS.—As the public may feel interested in some particulars relating to the road which has attained a dismal notoriety by the fatal affair of the Schaghticoke Bridge, we compile the following from the Annual Report, recently published, of VAN R. RICHMOND, Esq., State Engineer and Surveyor:

The length of the road is thirty-three miles nearly. It extends from Albany northward to Eagle Bridge. The capital stock, by its charter, is $600,000, of which $439,004 97 is represented to have been paid in.

A person named PHILIP FORD, the Treasurer, in a communication to the State Engineer and Surveyor, dated January 19, 1859, represents this road as entirely bankrupt; that it has been for five years, and still is, in the hands of Receivers; and he confesses that "the stock and bonds are believed to have no value." These are facts which may tend to explain the condition of the murderous trap over Tomhanic Creek. The Company could run its trains and collect fares from cheated passengers, but had no money to expend in repairing its bridges. In other words it was a company of thieves.

It is proper that the public should know the names of the men upon whom rests the responsibility of the final massacre. Accordingly we append a list of the officers of the Company, all of whom reside in Albany, and are reputed "decent" men:

WM. WHITE, President; PHILIP FORD, Treasurer, VISSCHER TEN EYCK, Secretary; WILLIAM WHITE, Superintendent.

DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Wickes,
Lansing Pruyn,
Erastus Corning,
C. W. Bender,
J. H. Reynolds,
M. E. Viele,
V. Ten Eyck,
William White,
J. A. Wilson,
C. B. Lansing,
C. S. Williams,

These are the men who, on Tuesday night last, at the Schaghticoke bridge, murdered thirteen human beings confided to their care. They had the road in charge, and thus entered into a commercial agreement to make it safe for all who should travel over it. If there be law in New-York, these are the men for whom the Penitentiary yearns.

Summer Pleasures of the City.

"In my return back through the passage, I heard the same words repeated twice over, and looking up, I saw it was a starling hung in a little cage: 'I can't get out, I can't get out,' said the starling." LAURENCE STERNE wrote his *Sentimental Journey*, in which this well-known sentence occurs, more than a century since, but the Can't-get-out-of-the-City-club may take it as their motto to-day. Can't get out. Can't get out.

And if you can't, what then? Save your money and remain at home. The City and its environs are not so destitute of amusements and means of recreation as the ogre of fashion would have you suppose. The "Ramble" in the Central Park is not to be despised, even by Englishmen, who remember Kensington Gardens, or by Frenchmen, by whom the Bois de Boulogne is not forgotten. Gothic bridges, serpentine walks, mimic rocks, incipient trees, with a band of music on Saturdays, offer no bad substitute for the platitudes of Saratoga. The philosophy, whose merit consists in despising what it cannot obtain, may readily reject the [illegible] White Mountains, Niagara, Lake George—even the Catskills and Lake Mahopac. The mind sick *in corpore sano*, however, may find comfort in the Central Park, as aforesaid, or at Coney Island, Long Branch, or *Fire Island*, whither, let exigency hold ever so tight a rope, you can always repair on Saturday, P. M., and return on Monday, A. M.

But absolutely in the City itself, Summer pleasures are to be had. Of theatres we speak not. They are genially recreative in Winter, but farce is tragical, and tragedy is positive farce, when a man's shirt collar refuses to acknowledge the starch, and drops down into a limpid state, like a drunkard in his last stage of maudlin sentimentality. Theatres, therefore, may be set aside. So may lager-bier gardens. For of lager-bier gardens, let it be said, that they offer inducements to their patrons to imitate the example of that celebrated German "Gasthaus" keeper, who drank sixty-three glasses of the Gambrinus beverage, and still felt thirsty. Lager-bier is good, it is better, as good under certain circumstances, but it is no concomitant to rural pleasure. Jersey [illegible] to the Jersey [illegible] take your [illegible], basket of provisions, and [illegible] a few years ago you used to take them to the [illegible]—perhaps, may be so still) at Hoboken. Under the trees, the thickly foliaged [illegible], whose interlaced branches only let the sunbeams come glinting through them, you may really enjoy as much of [illegible] as half the tourists and [illegible] enjoy, but you have what they do not possess, a [illegible]—that is, the power of sacrificing to the Penates, your private household gods, at your own respectable hearth, by any return car from Harlem, due along the road every fifteen minutes. Yes, in Jones' Wood, you can bury yourself in the "depth of greenery;" can hear the birds singing and the cicada shrilling; can overview one of the finest rivers in the States; can accost nature (if the rock-blasters have not been before you) in her primitive undress, and yet be within twenty minutes' ride of Broadway and the Bowery.

Or, if you wish to extend your area, go to Harlem and High Bridge. It is our firm belief, grounded on a very good foundation, that a large number of our citizens—the can't-get-out-of-the-City citizens—have never seen High Bridge. The assertion is startling, but we cannot take it back. There are Cockneys who have never been inside St. Paul's, and inhabitants of modern Rome who have never crossed the threshold of St. Peter's. There are Americans, and not a few of them, who have traveled in Europe, who can describe to you the Rhine, the "castled crag of Drachenfels," and all the lions of that noble river—who have trod the streets of Pompeii and doffed their hats in the house of Sallust, but who have never visited the Mammoth Cave or seen Niagara Falls. So with many residents of the Empire City. Barnum's Museum is known to them, but not that prospect extending from Harlem Bridge to High Bridge, or from High Bridge round the curve of the river in the direction of Spuyten Duyvel. In short, on the shores of this Island of Manhattan, above Sixtieth-street on the East, and Seventieth on the North River, there are "bits" of country, and "bits" of sea-view, and glorious feasts of forest, water and rock scenery combined, which may be reached for the outlay of a few cents, and which are not so far inferior to the great Meccas of Summer resort as to be laughed at, even by those whose fortune sends them to Saratoga, Niagara, Lake George, the Canadas or the Virginia Springs.

"That which is best is nearest," says [illegible]. He meant to invert his sentence and say, "That which is nearest is best."

For instance, there is Newport. The Can't-get-out-of-the-city-man is so fond of salt water. But he can't even get to Long Branch, much less Rhode Island. He hears in walking dreams the murmurs of the quiet waves, or the dashing of the breakers on the beach, when "Triton blows his wreathed horn." He has glimpses, which make him "not quite forlorn," of youths and maidens bathing in the surf, and hurling the gems of the ocean, in limpid spray, at each other. And he can't get there. He can't get out. Poor Starling, why isn't he content with Coney Island?

Now, let us say for Coney Island all that can be said of it. It is a sand heap of some one mile and three-quarters in length, by half a mile in breadth, cast up, at what geological period we know not, by the Atlantic, a sort of breakwater for our noble Bay, a—in fact, a place for our Can't-get-out-man to betake himself to, and, in a fitting dress, having due respect to all the proprieties, bathe. He will find society there in bathing costume—nymphs, if not exactly sea-nymphs, maidens, if not mermaidens, and the noble forms of men, disguised in garments that they dare not wear on Broadway, under penalty of the police station and the Tombs. The Atlantic is as much an ocean there as at Long Branch or Newport. Only be there when the wind freshens, and see her roll up her waves. Talk of spending seventy or a hundred dollars to give your family the advantage of sea-bathing? You can take them every day to Coney Island, and give them *such* a ducking, at the cost individually of twenty-five cents the trip.

WORDSWORTH says—and if he is not right no poet ever was—that those pleasures "are most sweet which are underneath our feet." We have merely indicated that the Can't-get-out-multitude need not despond because they are able to read their morning newspaper at breakfast in the City, instead of waiting for it till the evening, or even the next day, in the country. It is good to be in the country, without doubt. White Mountains, the Catskills, Niagara, Lake George, Newport, Cape May—they are all charming, but to us who can't get out, let what is near to us serve us as well as the distant resorts, which, with one or two exceptions, are not worthier of our presence, and are, by all odds, far, far more expensive. Remember the High Bridge, Coney Island, and the Ramble, and don't be afraid of confessing that you are akin to STERNE's Starling, and "can't get out." Your pocket will not suffer in the Winter for it.

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Alexander at Princeton—Address of the Rev. Dr. Hodge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

The usual monotony of this quiet town was suddenly broken yesterday morning by the telegraphic announcement of the death, in Virginia, of one who has been endeared to the inhabitants of this vicinity during a long life spent among them. The sad intelligence was soon spread through the town and gloom cast over the countenances of those with whom Dr. ALEXANDER was long associated while residing among them. As it may be unnecessary to say, Dr. ALEXANDER was for many years a Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, during which time his name became endeared to all the students who have since been scattered over the land. The last few years of his life have been spent in New-York, where he has been the means of building up one of the strongest churches in the country, and has especially endeared himself to the young of his Church.

The body reached Princeton this morning, and was then presented to the view of many friends who were anxious to take a last look at him who was born among them, and who had grown up as one of them. The funeral procession was formed at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to the First Presbyterian church, where, after the singing of a hymn, and reading of Scripture by the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, the Rev. Dr. MAGIE, of Elizabeth, offered an impressive prayer, thanking the Father of mercies for having raised up one who was permitted to be so useful in the Church; invoking the Divine blessing upon the connections of the family, the church in which he was pastor; and asking God to make us all feel it our duty continually to labor in view of death.

The Rev. Dr. HODGE followed with a short narrative of the life of Dr. ALEXANDER. The text selected for the occasion was, "Come ye blessed of my Father inherit the kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world," found in Matth. 25th chap., 34th verse. Dr. HODGE sketched the early history of Dr. ALEXANDER, and then alluded to the closing scenes of his life, as follows:

> He was a man who adorned every post which he filled, and never left a charge without being severely missed. Such a man may well be called blessed. He is taken away in the prime of his years, and may truly be said to leave no enemies behind him. His pastoral cares wore out his constitution, and early in the Spring he was compelled to relinquish his duties and repair to his native State, for the purpose of recuperating his health. After arriving there he continued with every prospect of speedy recovery, and his friends hoped soon to see him returned to the field of usefulness, with renewed vigor, but suddenly the disease then pervading the locality took hold of him, and soon the fond hopes of friends were blasted.
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> Dr. ALEXANDER united gifts rarely found in combination. He united all that are required to make the minister's labors accomplished. He possessed a musical ear and a sonorous voice, and had also the faculty of turning them to account. There was, perhaps, no minister who was a greater linguist. All the languages were at his service, having spent much of his time in perusing the writings of authors in their own tongue. His powers of literary production were wonderful. In six days he would produce more than many authors would in six weeks. He often remarked that his only trouble in writing was in turning over the leaves. He was a great contributor to the Press. He wrote a great deal for the Princeton *Review*, composed over thirty volumes for the American Sunday-School Union, and contributed largely to periodical literature, besides several works of more elaborate production.
>
> Beneath all his acquirements lay a true Christian character. He was a Christian, an Israelite without guile, kind and gentle to all; he spoke things true and lovely, and of good report. Having been brought early in life to a knowledge of religious truth, he was a man of deeply religious experience. Variety of thought and style characterized his preaching. He aimed at leading men, from themselves to Christ, to rely entirely upon Him and to acquiesce in His work. The great charm of his preaching was the power of his bold religious love and affection. He had the power of calling up the strongest feeling. His prayers were eminently filled with warm feeling and adoration; he made all his religious services really seasons of devotion.

After the discourse the Rev. Dr. HOPE, of the College of New-Jersey, closed the exercises with prayer. The body was then conveyed to the Princeton graveyard, made memorable by containing the earthly remains of many illustrious dead; and Dr. ALEXANDER was "gathered unto his people." DELTA.

THE STORY OF A GIRL IN MALE CLOTHING.—The paragraph headed "A Female in Male Clothing," copied some days since from a Western paper, concerning the adventures of one [illegible] in the Circus Company of Mr. RICE, is contradicted. Mr. RICE states that no such person was ever a member of his company, and is grieved at the [illegible] which has arisen from the circulation of the story.

[illegible]

The "Fourth" in Salt Lake City—Emigration Increasing—Fatal Affray at Camp Floyd—Mormon Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 8, 1859.

Our Fourth of July has passed, and in this community it received more respect than was anticipated, for little or no preparation was apparent until the evening of the 3d. Orders were issued from the Adjutant General's office by Lieut. Gen. DANIEL H. WELLS (Mormon) to his inferior officers, to make preparations for salutes, a procession of detachments of the several military departments, &c., to do honor to the day. Pursuant to said orders we had the customary salutes, with a gun for Oregon added; a military display, and a reading of the Declaration of Independence; all of which took place in good order and without accident. Liberty poles were erected at the residences of Gov. CUMMING, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Secretary HARTNETT and Attorney WILSON.

In the procession a banner was borne inscribed with the words "God and our rights," but no American flag appeared in the line. The merchants and other public-spirited persons decorated their establishments with flags and [illegible]. The [illegible] was [illegible] immigrants and [illegible].

The Westward immigration increases daily. [illegible] seem glad to halt and [illegible] themselves and their animals in this valley, after their long journey.

The class of immigrants is of a high order, and Michigan up to this time heads up [illegible] number, although Illinois and Iowa are well represented.

A serious shooting affray took place at Camp Floyd, or rather the settlement adjoining, last [illegible] evening, in which one [illegible], a wagon-master of last year's service, was instantly killed, by a gambler by the name of [illegible], who immediately fled, and up to last accounts had eluded capture.

A meeting of Mormon citizens was held at the Historian's Office July 2. The Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL was called to the Chair, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a list of candidates for the Territorial and National Legislatures. The following list was reported and unanimously adopted. It will be observed that the name of Mr. BERNHISEL, so long the Mormon delegate in Congress, is replaced by that of HORACE S. ELDREDGE:

For Delegate to Congress—Horace S. Eldredge.
For Commissioners to Locate University Lands—[illegible] Eldredge, Chester Loveland and Sidney A. Knowlton.
For Members of the Legislative Council—Daniel H. Wells, Albert Carrington, Orson Pratt, sen., Franklin D. Richards and [illegible] Ferguson.
For Representatives—John Taylor, Hosea Stout, David Candland, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Seth M. Blair, O. P. Rockwood and [illegible] Moody.

In the next Territorial Legislature there will be at least three Gentile members—one from Greene County, in which Fort Bridger is located; one from Cedar County, or Camp Floyd; and one from Carson Valley, and possibly one from this county, the Church to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our Eastern mail has been changed from a weekly to a semi-monthly service. A. B.

FROM SONORA.

Recapture of Mazatlan by Gandara—His Advance upon Sonora—Disturbed Condition of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Friday, July 15, 1859.

We have intelligence from Sonora that GANDARA has retaken the city of Mazatlan, and is on his way into Sonora with an army of fifteen hundred men. If this is true, he will succeed in overthrowing the present Government. Many of the Pesqueira men are driving their stock into this Territory, fearing the success of GANDARA, and that they will be confiscated. That the stock is being driven out is the best evidence we have that GANDARA has a chance of success.

The condition of Sonora is growing worse every day. It is not now safe for an American to visit any part of the State on business, as he is subject to vexations and imprisonment. Only a few days since a Mr. GRAYDON visited Magdalena on business; he was arrested on the pretence that he was once an interpreter to a Company of Dragoons who months since went into Santa Cruz to arrest some horse-thieves. The only salvation for Sonora is its occupancy by the United States. If the present state of things continues not a single American will be left in the whole State. The country is filled with a lawless, miserable set of people, who really "live on the road." Murder is a trifling crime to them, and assassinations are common. Indians, Mexicans and negroes are united in but one cause, and that is pilfering and murdering. We hope to keep clear of them.

The excitement in relation to the late murders on the Sonoita, and the general difficulty with the Mexicans, has entirely subsided; the mines now get all the men they require, and can select a better class. The Apaches, as usual, are pilfering from our neighbors and claiming protection here. When will our Government "see the error of its ways" and subdue this lawless, pilfering tribe of savages? If the whole thing was left to army officers instead of agents, we should have no further trouble. E.

Statistics of Population—Marriages in Time of War.

It is an established fact that the number of marriages in time of peace is greater than in time of war; and even when the chances of war are imminent the number of marriages are found to diminish. In 1823, [illegible] marriages were solemnized in France, more than in the five years of the occupation of that country by allied forces. In Russia, notwithstanding the indifference of the population to political affairs, there were in 1812 from 70,000 to 90,000 marriages less than in the years preceding.

A fact worthy of remark, and a very curious one, is the prodigious increase in population since the commencement of the present century. The following figures show a most remarkable disproportion between each other:

	Inhabitants.
In 1700 France contained	[illegible]
In 1789 France contained	[illegible]
In 1856 France contained	[illegible]

And at the present day the number of the inhabitants of that country exceeds [illegible]. This great increase seems owing to the introduction of vaccination, which, by lessening the chances of death, has exercised by that means an indirect action on the number of births. As regards the mean duration of life in France, vaccination has certainly had a tendency to prolong it; for, before the great revolution, the mean duration was only 28½ years, whereas now it is 31½ years.

An infinity of causes may influence the number of births, but one of the principal, no doubt, exists in the state of the climate. It may be remarked that the nearer we approach the equator the greater the fecundity of women. The following table shows the result of observations made with regard to the number of children for each 1,000 families in the different States of Europe:

	Children.
In the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	[illegible]
In Venice	[illegible]
In the Kingdom of Wurtemberg	[illegible]
In the Kingdom of [illegible]	[illegible]
In the Kingdom of Portugal	[illegible]
In the Milanese	[illegible]
In the Grand Duchy of Hesse	[illegible]
In Austria	[illegible]
In Holland	[illegible]
In the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg	[illegible]
In the Kingdom of Prussia	[illegible]
In Russia	[illegible]
In France	[illegible]
In Hanover	[illegible]
In Sweden	[illegible]
In Norway	[illegible]
In Holstein	[illegible]
In Denmark	[illegible]
In the British Isles	[illegible]

From the above table it is manifest that there is a decrease in fecundity as we advance towards the north. The difference is especially striking between Naples and Great Britain, which are at the two extremities of the scale. The results here shown, it will be seen, appertain only to the European States; but the difference will be found even more striking between countries more opposed in climate. Thus in Greenland, according to the accounts of travelers, 1,000 families scarcely comprise [illegible] children; whilst in Brazil, 1,000 families include about [illegible] children; and we may easily imagine with what rapidity a population would be doubled in hot climates if the terrible epidemics peculiar to them were not so frequently decimating them.

It is calculated that in all Europe the male population would, judging from the births, exceed the female by 4,000,000, if this excess was not daily counteracted by the numerous accidents to which the males are exposed, and which so materially diminish their number.

According to the statistical tables of Dr. [illegible], of Berlin, the population of Spain [illegible] properly the subjects of the Spanish monarchy, may be numbered at [illegible]. Of these, [illegible] to the Balearic Islands, and [illegible] to the Canary Islands.

The census of the population of Egypt, taken by order of the Viceroy, has just been completed, and gives the following result: The population, which in 1798 was [illegible], amounted in 1821 to [illegible], in 1847 to [illegible], and is now [illegible]. The inhabitants in Alexandria, which in 1798 only amounted in number to [illegible], and increased in 1817 to [illegible], are now near 400,000.

PLEASANT NEWS FOR THE CANADIANS.—The Montreal *Pilot* says: "We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter received by the *Anglo-Saxon* on Saturday. Being from an official source, it may be relied on.

'I have no doubt we shall see the Duke of Newcastle in Canada, with the Prince of Wales, next year. The Government have offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada to Mr. [illegible].'"

The Town Council of Edinburgh have appointed the Rev. Dr. Thomas Crawford, minister of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, to the office of Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Principal Lee. Seven other candidates were in the field.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CHIRIQUI—A VERY [illegible] TO THE DIGGERS.—The announcement of [illegible] gold discoveries, in the shape of idols and [illegible], among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui, has at[illegible] considerable attention, and the excitement [illegible] greatly on the increase since the arrival [illegible] last steamer from California. BALL, BLACK & [illegible], and TIFFANY & Co.'s, in Broadway, where a [illegible] quantity of these quaint idols are still on [illegible], have been visited by large numbers of the [illegible], who appear fully satis[illegible] genuineness. The last steamer's ad[illegible], confirming the news of more extensive discov[illegible] somewhat of the same effect which the [illegible] discoveries and those of later date [illegible] the [illegible] portion of the community. [illegible] advantage of the excitement, a clipper [illegible] is about to be dispatched to Chiriqui, to [illegible] passengers, and such provisions, tools and [illegible] as may be useful to the adventurers [illegible] reported to have gone thither in large [illegible] from Panama. By reference to the map of [illegible], it is apparent that the short and direct [illegible] to the district where these alleged discoveries [illegible] made is not by the Isthmus and Panama, [illegible] directly to the harbor of Chiriqui, on the Atlan[illegible], which is about one hundred and thirty miles to [illegible] of Aspinwall. The old city of [illegible] near which are the numerous "huacas" or buria[illegible] from which these golden idols have been ex[illegible] upon the Atlantic, and not upon the Pa[illegible] of the Cordilleras, and is approached by [illegible] to within a few miles by way of the Lagoon [illegible] Chiriqui. This Lagoon is described as an ex[illegible] bay, some ninety miles in length, deep, and shel[illegible] by a large archipelago of islands. There are [illegible] entrances accurately marked, and the soundings [illegible] also given. Capt. [illegible], formerly Lieutenant [illegible] the U. S. frigate Wabash, describes the [illegible] as an excellent one, and he states that a supe[illegible] article of coal was procured from mines in the [illegible], where the coal was found cropping out of the [illegible]. There are two towns or settlements at [illegible], near the coast. A number of adventurers [illegible] already spoken for their passage by the clipper [illegible] new El Dorado. It is said that among those [illegible] propose to go out are some Californians, who [illegible] to discover the source of the gold which must [illegible] furnished the material for these extraordinary [illegible].

DEATH OF VIRGINIA STEWART—THE EFFECT [illegible] McDONALD.—This unfortunate woman, who was [illegible] on Saturday evening, the 23d ultimo, by ROBERT [illegible], her former paramour, died at 3 o'clock [illegible] morning, at the New-York Hospital, on the [illegible] day after the infliction of the wound. She [illegible] perfectly insensible for 36 hours previous to [illegible] death, and indeed such has been her condition [illegible] of the time since she was admitted to the [illegible]spital, her few lucid intervals being of short dura[illegible]. The case has exhibited a marked peculiarity [illegible] the medical profession, because the woman li[illegible] so long with the bullet lodged in her brain. [illegible] applications for admission to see her had to be [illegible] out of regard for the condition of the patient. [illegible] HUNT, house-surgeon of the Hospital, who has [illegible] attending deceased for a week previous to her [illegible], yesterday made a very minute post-mortem ex[illegible], which resulted in finding the ball. It had [illegible] the left side of the forehead, about an inch [illegible] above the outer part of the eyebrow. It [illegible] traversed the brain in almost a direct line across [illegible] forehead, and was found lodged in the hemisphere [illegible] the right side, near the surface, about three quar[illegible] of an inch above the base of the skull. The ball [illegible] much flattened, and was concave on one side. [illegible] of bone—its inner edges rough and jagged, [illegible] its outer perfectly smooth and round—exactly [illegible] the concavity in the bullet, was found embedded [illegible] brain, nearly in the centre of the course of the [illegible]. A quantity of extravasated blood lay in the vi[illegible] of the wound between the scalp and the skull. [illegible] condition of the other organs of the body did not [illegible] any other disease. An inquest will be held [illegible] morning at 10 o'clock, when a full description of [illegible] deceased's post mortem condition will be present[illegible] the jury. The remains lie in the Hospital dead-[illegible] and were visited yesterday by a number of [illegible]. They present a very emaciated and re[illegible] appearance. The body has been taken in [illegible] by the Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's [illegible]urch, in Barclay-street, who has been unremitting [illegible] his attentions to the sufferer. Several Sisters of [illegible] also have daily visited and endeavored to give [illegible] religious consolation. The funeral will take place [illegible] o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, and the remains [illegible] be interred at Calvary Cemetery. The mother [illegible] deceased is still in the City, and seems deeply af[illegible] at her daughter's fate. McDONALD was told [illegible] afternoon of his victim's decease. He ex[illegible] great sorrow, and became much dejected on [illegible] the information.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The New-York [illegible] of Commerce held their monthly meeting [illegible], PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the [illegible]. After the usual introductory proceedings, the following persons were elected members: Geo [illegible], Joshua Atkins, Jr., Samuel Barstow, William [illegible] Barstow, Demetrius N. Botassi, George Collins, [illegible] B. Cromwell, Lewis S. Fellows, Robert M. Hen[illegible], Richard W. Hurlbut, Francis MacDonald, Geo. [illegible] Power, Charles A. Silliman, Alexander Stuart, [illegible] Taylor, Albert Ward, John David Wolfe [illegible] Ogden Woodruff. WM. T. COLEMAN was ap[illegible] a member of the Committee on Arbitration. [illegible] communication from the State Department [illegible] Washington, relating to collisions at sea, was read [illegible] referred to the appropriate Committee. The [illegible] stated that it was the intention of the Com[illegible] to prepare a memorial to the next Congress [illegible] the liabilities of American ship-owners in [illegible] of collision. The subject of the Atlantic Tele[illegible] Medal was called up by the President, and on [illegible] the Committee on whom that duty devolves [illegible] instructed to present the medals to the officers of [illegible] Niagara, Agamemnon and other vessels, at their [illegible]. A special meeting was appointed for [illegible] next, to attend to the appointment of Pilot [illegible]. Prof. MAURY received a vote of [illegible] for the present to the Chamber of two volumes [illegible] Sailing Directions. A communication to the [illegible], not signed, was read by the President, re[illegible] the practice of the Post-office Department, [illegible] was endangering the safety of the mails, by [illegible] of watches and jewelry as mail mat[illegible] the liabilities of having the mail robbed [illegible]. The Chamber, after some other business [illegible] importance, adjourned.

[illegible] PARTNERSHIP.—A young man, named [illegible] BURKE, who for a few years past has followed [illegible] some time since concluded that he would [illegible] business whenever opportunity offered. [illegible] an advertisement in one of the City papers [illegible] partner was wanted, he applied to Mr. CASSIDY [illegible], agent, at No. 347 Broadway, who introduced [illegible] BURKE to J. D. McDOUGALL. The latter repre[illegible] he needed a partner in the flour and pro[illegible] business, in which he was about to enter, and [illegible] that BURKE and himself should each put [illegible] in the concern. Mr. BURKE said that $400 was [illegible] of his means, but McDOUGALL offered to lend [illegible] $200 on his (BURKE's) note, and the proposition [illegible] accepted. At McDOUGALL's suggestion, this [illegible] was deposited in the Artisans' Bank, to the [illegible] of the firm. The partners then took an office [illegible] No. 48 Water-street and waited for business. [illegible] Monday morning McDOUGALL represented, as [illegible] alleges, that a party in Trenton, N. J., had a [illegible] bushels of oats to sell, and wanted BURKE [illegible] with him on Tuesday afternoon, by the 3 o'clock [illegible]. McDOUGALL, in the interval, [illegible] he would go on 'Change and find out the con[illegible] of [illegible] oats. As he did not return [illegible] day BURKE became suspicious, and, upon inquir[illegible] at the [illegible] Bank, he learned that his partner [illegible] drawn [illegible] check, leaving only $10 in [illegible]. As soon as BURKE could [illegible] McDOUGALL he had him arrested. Justice CON[illegible] committed the accused for trial, on a charge of [illegible] pretences.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER YORKTOWN.—The [illegible] States mail steamer Yorktown, belonging to [illegible] New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, [illegible] a successful trial trip on Tuesday, leaving the [illegible] about 10 o'clock A. M., proceeding down the Bay [illegible] distance outside of Sandy Hook. A large [illegible] of invited guests was on board, who expressed [illegible] satisfaction with the admirable arrange[illegible] of the steamer and the perfect working of her [illegible]. In a seaway, she showed herself [illegible] steady, and made excellent time both [illegible] and returning. The entertainment provided [illegible] guests was of the best description, and the co[illegible] returned to the City well pleased with the [illegible]. The following are her dimensions: Length on [illegible], 250 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of [illegible], 18 feet, and 1,400 tons burden. She has two ma[illegible] engines of 50 inch cylinders and 10 feet [illegible]; 30 feet wheels, with a 9-feet face. She has [illegible] return-flue boilers, each 26 feet long, and [illegible] front and six furnaces. She will sail on Sat[illegible], taking the place of the Jamestown, which will [illegible] hauled off for repairs. She is commanded by [illegible] PARRISH, the pioneer captain of the line.

A GRADUAL RISE IN PROPERTY.—Three houses [illegible] corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, belong[illegible] A. T. STEWART, 75 feet front and 60 feet deep, [illegible] lately been elevated fifteen feet, to furnish room [illegible] stores. The work was performed by the firm of [illegible] & ADAMS. The time that elapsed from the [illegible] the timbers were first inserted to the completion [illegible] work by attaining the necessary height, was [illegible] weeks. Some seventy screws were employed [illegible] purpose. It is one of the heaviest jobs of the [illegible] ever successfully accomplished in this City. [illegible] the employés of Mr. STEWART, with his family, [illegible] the house during its raising without incon[illegible]. The enterprise was the more difficult on [illegible] of a heavy party wall into which the floor [illegible] of the two houses were imbedded.

[illegible] AMONG THE PIGGERIES—LOOK OUT [illegible] PORK.—City Inspector DELAVAN, in [illegible] a tour of the piggery, offal, and bone-boiling [illegible], yesterday, ascertained that a large number [illegible] hogs, [illegible], had recently been taken sick, [illegible] died, with a disease closely resembling [illegible]. He also learned that many of the defunct [illegible] had been dressed by their unprincipled owners, [illegible] sold in different parts of the City. The City In[illegible] feels it his duty, therefore, to caution the public to be careful, for the next few days, of what [illegible] they purchase their supply of pork. He in[illegible] to bring the subject before the Commissioners of Health, at their meeting to-day.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The difficulties in the Tax Office are now settled. Mr. ALLEN, the dissenting minority of the Board, having met with his colleagues yesterday. The new appointments were ratified, Mr. ALLEN voting neither yea nor nay. The business of the Commission will henceforth, therefore, go on harmoniously. The deputies and clerks were yesterday assigned their duties, as follows:

Dist's.	Wards.	Deputies.	Clerks.
I.	1, 2, 3	S. T. McKinney	R. S. Collins.
II.	4, 7, 13, 15	Wm. P. Powers	J. L. Smith.
III.	5, 6, 8, 14	Isaac M. Phyfe	E. J. Cadwell.
IV.	9, 15	A. J. Campbell	J. F. Cleveland.
V.	11, 17	Jas. J. Reilley	R. Newkirk.
VI.	10	Richard Mott	T. R. Hubbard.
VII.	16	David Miller	John Cantrell.
VIII.	20	James Dennis	Jas. Anderson.
IX.	21	Sam'l R. Smith	Greg'y Conner.
X.	12	Casper C. Childs	J. S. Nye.
XI.	19	John V. Gridley	W. S. Husted.
XII.	22	Rob't C. McIntire	R. L. Lisa.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Superintendent desires to bring one of the pressing wants of this mission to the attention of the benevolent. He says: "We have a family of about 150 in the House to-day, a large majority of whom are poor children, having no other home. Besides this number there are nearly three hundred children who attend the day school from outside the House. To all of these the House gives food and clothing as well as instruction. We are destitute of the necessary clothing for these little ones, and we have no money to buy more. Will our friends in this City or the country look up such articles of children's clothing as their own little ones do not need, and send them to the address of L. M. PEASE, or B. R. BARLOW, Five Points House of Industry, New-York, and thus at slight expense to themselves confer a great favor upon the poor."

EXTREME DESTITUTION.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Capt. COULTER, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, was informed that a family living in Forty-fourth-street, near the Tenth-avenue, were almost dead from want of food. He at once called at the place designated, and found a woman named ELIZABETH DOON, with her four children, in a most pitiable condition. The little ones had no other garments than their shirts, and not a particle of bedding was to be found on the premises. All of them presented an appearance of extreme squalor, filth and misery. Justice KELLY sent the woman to the Almshouse and the children to the Home of the Friendless.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—The alarm in the Sixth District, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, was caused by a fire breaking out on the second floor of No. 255 South-street, occupied by WALTER GRAHAM as a paint-shop. Mr. GRAHAM's loss amounts to about $250, on which there is no insurance. The stock on the first floor, occupied by MILLER & VAN DOREN, tinsmiths, was damaged by water about $100; insured. The building, owned by WILLIAM A. FREEBORN & Co., was damaged about $500, but is fully covered by insurance.

FATAL FALL DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.—An inquest was held, on Tuesday, by Coroner JACKMAN at a house in One Hundred and First-street near Fourth-avenue, upon the body of PETER MACKEN, an Irishman, thirty-five years of age, who fell down an embankment in Ninety-seventh-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on the 27th ult., receiving injuries which resulted in his death. The jury, in their verdict, call the attention of the street authorities to the dangerous condition of the spot, and request the street may be placed in a safe condition forthwith.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY TO BE RESUMED.—The experiment of omitting to sprinkle that portion of Broadway above Canal-street was going on well, and would have proved successful, the Inspector says; but the impatience of the merchants along the route, who complained of the dust, has obliged him to order the resumption of the sprinkling once more. The sprinklers, however, will be required to have their machines made so as to conform to the regulations, and not to sprinkle within three feet of the curb-stone.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Quite a large number of prominent Democratic politicians assembled at Tammany Hotel last evening, in anticipation of a meeting of the General Committee; but as there had been some informality in the matter of notice of the meeting, there was not any business done.

NO QUORUM.—So many of the Councilmen went to New-Haven that the remainder did not think it worth while to come together in sufficient numbers to make a quorum. Seven only were present at the calling of the roll, and the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday.

NO QUORUM.—The Convention for the appointment of Clerks of the District Courts, composed of the Mayor and Aldermen, which was to have been held yesterday, adjourned for want of a quorum, subject to the call of the Board of Aldermen.

Police Reports.

FIGHT AMONG EXCURSIONISTS.—Yesterday morning the steamer Rip Van Winkle left this City for the Fishing Banks with a large number of excursionists. Among the party there was a number of men who immediately on the boat's leaving the pier commenced wrangling among themselves, and abusing the respectable portion of the excursionists. When near the Fishing Banks the storm commenced, and immediately the captain of the boat headed for New-York, which displeased these men very much, and they remonstrated, claiming that they paid their money for a trip to the Banks, and saying that they were determined not to be cheated. The captain replied that he did not intend to risk his boat nor the lives of his passengers to please any one, and that he should not alter his course. They then assaulted the captain and commenced a general fight. Immediately the persons employed on the boat and a number of the passengers organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and in a short time the rowdies were mastered, and the alleged leader of the belligerents, named Jeremiah Flynn, was confined in the hold. When the boat came back to the City Flynn managed to escape from confinement and jumped overboard, but was captured again in a half drowned condition, and was conveyed to the First Precinct Station-house and locked up on a charge of assault and battery.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Patrick Brannan, a dockbuilder, who lives at No. 199 Thirty-ninth-street, had an altercation with William Smithers, in Fortieth-street, last Sunday night, when the former, it is alleged, drew a knife, and stabbed Smithers in the left side, inflicting a serious wound. Brannan fled to New Jersey, but yesterday returned to the City, when he was arrested by Officer Thomas, of the Jefferson Market Court. Justice KELLY held the accused in $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

DISMISSED.—The case of Kasper Schneider, charged with embezzling various sums of money while he was in the employ of the Union Color Works, which has been under investigation by Justice QUACKENBUSH since April last, was yesterday dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient to sustain the complaint.

The West Fortieth-street Case.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed an article in several of the newspapers stating that I had become bondsman for the proprietress of a "disorderly house in West Fortieth-street," I wish, in justification to myself, to state that the same is incorrect, as I never became bondsman for her, but only for the appearance of a witness. By publishing the above, you will oblige

GEO. F. VAN BRUNT.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN VS. BALTIC OF NEW-YORK.—The above clubs had played three innings of their match yesterday, upon the Baltic's grounds, when the rain compelled an adjournment of the game. The score stood Atlantic, 7 runs; Baltic, 1 run.

LEXINGTON VS. METROPOLITAN.—These clubs commenced their match at Hamilton-square, yesterday afternoon, and had finished four innings, when the storm put an end to the play. The Metropolitan had made 12 runs, to the Lexington's 5.

Aquatic.

REGATTA AT THE "WILLOW-COTTAGE GARDEN."

This race took place at DUNLAP'S, foot of Eighty-eighth street, East River, yesterday. A large number of people were present to witness the sport, and the Harlem River, which was covered with a flotilla of every kind of craft, presented an animated spectacle. The first race was for model yachts, of 30 feet or less, to go as they pleased. For the two handsome prizes for this race, the following yachts were entered and sailed: No 1. *Isaac Berrian*, 30 feet 3 inches; No. 2. *Flora Temple*, 28 feet 6 inches; No. 3. *Frank Speight*, 21 feet 9 inches; No. 4. *Niagara*, 26 feet 1 inch; No. 5. *Spirit of the Times*, 28 feet 5 inches; No. 6. *Electric Spark*, 27 feet 6 inches. The course sailed was from the stake-boat to a buoy off Throgg's Point, and back—a distance of about 16 miles. Two minutes per foot was allowed, on measurement. At four minutes past 2 o'clock the boats made a good start, well together, except the *Spirit of the Times*, which boat lost some distance before she got well under way. The little fleet made a beautiful appearance, and were apparently all in a "huddle," with the *Berrian* and *Spark* slightly in advance. After they had been gone for an hour or so, the *Berrian* was seen returning, having been disabled off Hunt's Point, so as to render it necessary for her to discontinue the race. When the mishap occurred, she was the second boat, the *Spark* being the first. The boats, after a short and well-contested race, reached home as follows:

Number.	Name.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Measurem't Time. H.	M.	S.
No. 2.	Flora Temple	2	3	58	2	3	20
No. 4.	Niagara	2	4	48	2	3	21
No. 5.	Spirit of the Times	2	5	10	2	3	5
No. 6.	Electric Spark	2	6	17	2	4	17
No. 3.	Frank Speight	2	21	40	2	[illegible]	15

The *Niagara*, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, took the [illegible] a massive silver [illegible] of elegant design and workmanship. The *Flora Temple* took the second prize.

The four-oared boat race did not come off, as only two boats were entered, and it required four to make a race. The single-pair scull race went off with two entries, viz.: the *Unknown*, rowed by W. H. DAVIES, and the *Robert Smith*, rowed by HENRY COSGAN. The latter won, after a close struggle, in 17 minutes. Messrs. JOHN BANE, J. McELROY and W. D. SWART were the Judges.

The Turf.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, Aug. 4; match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D. PFIFER, br. g. *Brown Dick*	1	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, blk g. *Lancet*	2	2	2

Time—2:34—2:30½—2:37½.

Lancet had the call in betting, at the rate of $100 to $60, previous to starting. There was a large attendance present to witness the trot. *Lancet*'s owner bet $1,200 to $400 that his horse would win a heat in the race. *Brown Dick* won the first heat, and the betting was then in his favor. The backers of *Lancet* began to shy a little. *Dick* won the race easily. The result was received with tremendous cheering. Mr. PFIFER acknowledged the compliment by raising his cap and bowing to the people. The "knowing ones" were heavy loosers on the race.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, Aug. 4, match $1,700, two-mile heats to wagons:

H. WOODRUFF, s. m. *Widow Machree*	1	1
D. TALLMAN, b. m.	2	2

Time—5:36¼—5:23.

The winner was the favorite—$100 to $30—and won the race in two straight heats.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN TAXES.—An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors and Aldermen was held Wednesday evening. As usual, much time was spent in useless debate and frivolous motions. The Board, however, finally succeeded in adopting the following statement for the support of the Fire Department:

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$6,000
New Hose	4,000
House and lot for Engine No. 9	4,000
House for Engine No. 21	2,500
House and lot for Hose No. 4	4,500
House and lot for Hose No. 10	3,500
Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1	700
Salary Chief Engineer	1,100
Salary three Bell Ringers	1,500
Salary four Fire Wardens	1,500
Cleaning Engines, &c	2,500
Salary Clerk Fire Commissioners	500
Fire Department Fund, E. D. and W. D	1,500
Salary of Janitor to Fire Commissioners	50
One bell tower, Third Precinct	1,200
One bell tower, Fourth District	1,200
House for Hose No. 7	2,500
Total	$38,750

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$4,000
Filling Cisterns	100
Salary Chief Engineer	600
Salary Bell-Ringers, $600 each	2,000
Salary Fire-Wardens, $300 each	900
Salary Clerk to Commissioners	500
New Hose	3,000
House for Engine No. 4	2,500
Rent for Hook and Ladder, No. 2	100
Bell in tower of Seventeenth Ward	600
House for Engine No. 1	2,500
House for Hose No. 5	2,500
Carriage for Zephyr Hose	250
House for Hook and Ladder No. 1	2,000
Janitor to Commissioners	50
Total Eastern District	$21,600
Total Western District	38,750
Total	$60,350

The next subject called up was that making appropriations for street cleaning and repairs of wells and pumps in the several Wards. Pending the consideration of this subject the Board adjourned for one week, not however until it was definitely settled that the expense of duplicate Ward maps was a general charge upon the whole City, and not a local charge.

A good story is told of a well known New Hampshire antiquarian, Mr. Wm. F. Goodwin, of Concord. He is engaged in collecting reports of celebrated criminal trials, and wrote to a New-York publisher for a certain report of an old case. By due course of mail he received a letter informing him that the copy of the trial he desired, had been sold, but that they would procure another copy for him, and that their business was so extensive both in this country and in Europe, that "they could furnish him with a copy of any trial he might desire." Mr. G. having been placed in the same position several times by attempting to purchase catalogue books with the prices annexed, wrote back the following short but pithy note:

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 2, 1859.

Messrs. ——

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 30th of June is at hand. Be kind enough to procure for me as soon as may be, one copy of the trial of the "*two thieves*," who were hanged, "one on the right hand and the other on the left of our Saviour when he was crucified," and very much oblige

Your obedient servant, W. F. GOODWIN.

P. S.—Be very careful and get the edition that contains the indictment for I have never been able to find out what those two rascals stole.

The Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, for the past six years pastor of the New North Church, Boston, preached his farewell discourse Sunday, July 31, before a large congregation.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations.
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines

At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.
No. 181 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

The only remedy in the whole world.
GUARANTEED SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, mice, and all other vermin and garden insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 512 Broadway. Sole agents A. S. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters for the cure of Dyspepsia, Bodily Weakness, Costiveness, Dysentery, or any other derangement of the digestive organs are not approached by any other preparation. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt, No. 13 and 15 Park Row, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

Ladies, go to Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st., before you go in the country, and get a large supply of Gaiter Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., for yourselves and children. Store closed at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines

Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Smithsonian House, Broadway, Corner of Houston-st.—Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

MARRIED.

MIDDLETON—BARR.—In this City, on Friday, July 29, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, of Brooklyn, JOHN MIDDLETON, Jr., to CORNELIA T. BARR, of this City.

GRAFF—ANDREWS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, by the Rev. C. T. Woodruff, of Woodbury, Ct., ABBY E. ANDREWS, daughter of Dudley B. Andrews, of Williamsburgh, L. I., to JOHN O. GRAFF, of New-York.

BRUSH—NEWCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859, by the Rev. Harvey Newcomb, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, the Rev. JESSE BRUSH, Pastor elect of the Presbyterian Church at Susquehanna Dépôt, Pa., to ELLEN NEWCOMB, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

OVERFIELD—DEAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, by the Rev. H. Bromscombe, JOHN L. OVERFIELD, Esq., of the City of New-York, to Miss HELEN A. DEAN, daughter of Henry Dean, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GALLIER.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 4, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, wife of John Gallier.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons-in-law, James and Thomas Le Boutillier, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Calvary Church, 4th av., corner of 21st st.

MORRISON.—In [illegible], on Thursday, Aug. 4, at No. 48 Monroe st., MARY MORRISON, wife of Robert Morrison.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, ALFRED GOODLET DUNCAN, son of James G. and Elizabeth H. Duncan, aged 13 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 521 6th av.

LESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, FANNIE, only child of William H. and Alsie Lester, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, (to-morrow,) at 10 o'clock, from No. 127 West 28th st.

KNIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, MARY LUCIA, infant daughter of Eleanor R. and Austin M. Knight.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, John Loveridge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 5 Rutgers place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GILMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, at his residence, Greenwich st., of bilious diarrhœa, JOHN A. GILMOUR, Sr.

His remains were removed to Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y., for interment.

HOE.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, HELEN S., infant daughter of Richard M. and Mary S. Hoe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, at West Farms, this (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the Harlem boat that leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 9 o'clock A. M.

PECK.—At Round Hill, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 1, ISAAC PECK, (father of the Rev. Isaac Peck,) aged 83 years, 4 months and 10 days.

LEE.—At Port Chester, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with true Christian resignation, Mrs. ANNE OTIS LEE, aged 63 years and 11 months.

Her friends, and those of her son, Capt. S. P. Lee, and her son-in-law, F. T. Sargent, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Capt. F. E. Tucker, on 5th st., near 3d av., South Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

WARING.—At South East, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 1, JOHN T., son of John T. and Jannet P. Waring, of Yonkers, aged 1 year and 11 months.

BALL.—At Middle Village, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 1, MARY BRINKERHOFF, daughter of Robert C. and Mary E. Ball, aged 2 months and 20 days.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 421, Aug. 4, 1859.

18, 37, 54, 57, 43, 64, 42, 39, 73, 8, 35, 30, 60.

Class No. 422, Aug. 4, 1859.

23, 26, 35, 54, 41, 32, 7, 40, 19, 58, 67, 65, 8.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 419, Aug. 4, 1859.

43, 46, 49, 18, 62, 3, 23, 25, 5, 24, 57, 41.

Class No. 420, Extra, Aug. 4, 1859.

51, 40, 17, 25, 10, 44, 35, 27, 30, 64, 21, 56, 68, 59.

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Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

NEW-YORK MARBLE COMPANY,
FORTY-SECOND-STREET,
Between 5th and 6th avs., New-York,
(Opposite the Crystal Palace Grounds).
MANTELS, TABLE-TOPS,
COLUMNS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c., &c.,

Made of SLATE STONE, MARBLEIZED IN EXACT IMITATION OF THE CHOICEST IMPORTED MARBLES, VIZ.: EGYPTIAN, SIENNA, BROCATELLE, VERD ANTIQUE, RED ANTIQUE, JASPER, PORPHYRY, MOSAIC, PYRENEES, FRENCH, SPANISH LISBON, CALIFORNIA, STATUARY, WHITE, ITALIAN and

EVERY OTHER VARIETY NOW IN USE.

Our assortment of PATTERNS is very extensive, comprising ELABORATELY-CARVED, HEAVY-MOULDED, PANELED and PLAIN MANTELS; also, every variety of

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Our beautiful Marbles have secured the unqualified commendation of all who have seen or used them.

They RESIST THE ACTION OF OILS AND ACIDS, which deface ordinary Marbles, and withstand a higher degree of heat. Reference is made to all parties having them in use.

MARBLEIZED SLATE STONE MANTELS have been used in Europe and highly approved for the last ninety years, while they have been used in this country more than ten years.

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PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."

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Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.

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NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
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Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffer's Army Razors.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

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LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, AND OTHER SOAPS.

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SONG OF THE BED-BUG.

Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold.
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong,
Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death for rats and mice. Sold everywhere.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; Regular Sizes, 50 cents and $1.
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Dr. HOSTETTER'S celebrated Stomach Bitters have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines, but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters. Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

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CURTIS' CURE FOR BLINDNESS.

This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. H. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 503 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 132 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Bellow, Jersey City; C. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
And all Druggists. General Agents.

ST. CATHARINE'S MINERAL WATER

Stands far ahead of all other medicines as a perfect cure of Gout, Rheumatism and diseases of the blood. See *Herald*, Monday, Aug. 1—a letter from the Springs will convince any one of the efficacy of this invaluable water.

C. L. MATHER, Agent,
Astor House, New-York.

Price $3 per dozen.

LIFE DROPS, TRIED, TESTED AND proved by ten years' experience to be the only certain, safe and reliable medicine now before the [illegible]
CRAMPS, PAINS AND DIARRHŒA.
Prepared by TEALE & STOW, No. 42 Bowery. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated castors, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., &c., in which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, at a moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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[List No. 2, in a few days.]

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Try FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE or BRANDY, medicated with Peruvian Bark, Rhubarb and Juniper Berries—pleasant to the taste, yet remedially powerful in DIARRHŒA, DYSPEPSIA, SUMMER DISEASE, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, CRAMP, &c., and similar ailments. In diseases of the stomach, bowels, chest and urinary organs it is conscientiously recommended. Quart bottles, $1; six in a box, $5. At No. 100 Fulton-st., No. 6 Astor House, No. 503 Broadway, Hayes, Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS.—Dr. DODS has opened a suite of elegant rooms at Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, for the examination and treatment of patients, and where his

IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,

for the cure of incipient consumption, weak lungs, weak stomach and general debility, may be had. The bitters are put up in quart bottles, with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' Imperial Wine Bitters blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily from 10 to 6.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence, ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease, by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions and twenty Remedies, in large 2 drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] TO THE PUBLIC. [illegible]

We again call the attention of the public to [illegible] places where HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are to be bought. At all Drug-stores, Grocers, Wholesale Wine Merchants, Hotels, and steamboats which ply between New-York and [illegible] towns and cities. Arrangements have been made so that the Bitters can be purchased in every city, town and village throughout the United States. To the fact, but lately introduced into New-York, but the immense sales and unprecedented success of the article proves it is deserving the attention and trial of all. There is no physician who has dared to test that he will [illegible] the article to general use. It is a pleasant drink, and agreeable to the taste. To fully understand its qualities and its deserving merits, see the notices of the Press and recommendations of the Medical fraternity, which have appeared.

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F. C. WELLS & CO.	No. 115 Franklin-st.
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H. E. HAYDOCK	No. 40 Greenwich-st.
JAS. F. TRIPPE	No. 71 Warren-st.
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J. R. INGERSOLL	No. [illegible] Beekman-st.
J. T. BECKWITH	No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.
W. V. CRISSEY & CO.	No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.
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RICHARDSON & McLEOD	No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

RETAIL HOUSES.

HEGEMAN & CO.	No. [illegible] Broadway.
E. DUPUY	No. [illegible] Broadway.
DELLUC & CO.	No. [illegible] Broadway.
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JOHN MEAKIM	No. [illegible] Broadway.
L. GRAUMANN	[illegible]
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HEGEMAN & CO.	[illegible]
E. & R. CORWIN	No. [illegible] Broadway.
THOMAS N. GREEN	No. [illegible] Broadway.
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SHEDDEN & MERSGAARD	Cor. [illegible]-st. & B'way.
J. M. PRIOR & CO.	No. 1,0[illegible] Broadway.
—. BRAMBLE	No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.
CHAS. SMITH	Cor. Can'l & [illegible]-sts.
C. J. STEARNS	No. [illegible] Canal-st.
JOHN AITKINS Jr.	No. [illegible] Hudson-st.
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T. CHAMBERS	No. [illegible] Hudson-st.
R. TAYLOR	No. [illegible] 6th-av.
L. A. ROADLEY	No. [illegible] 6th-av.
J. LANGSTAFF	No. [illegible] 6th-av.
J. CONDIE	No. [illegible] 6th-av.
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—. HUSTED	No. [illegible] 8th-av.
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EDWARD FLINT	No. [illegible] 8th-av.
A. HUGART	No. [illegible] 8th-av.
P. BRYBELE	No. [illegible] 8th-av.
GALEN HUNTER	No. [illegible] 8th-av.
WILLIAM N. GILES	No. [illegible] 8th-av.
GEO. W DE LA VERGNE	No. [illegible] 8th-av.
A. M. CONKLIN	Cor. Broadway and 24th-st.
JAMES A. TILFORD	No. [illegible] 6th-av.
GEO. W. DE LA VERGNE	Corner [illegible]-st. and 6th av.
SHEDDEN & MERSGAARD	Corner Bowery and 4th st.
JOHN S. PIERCE	No. [illegible] Broadway.
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JOHN JONES	No. 132 Houston-st.
WM. B. EAGER & CO	No. [illegible] Hudson-st.
H. N. DECKER	Cor. Broadway and Duane st.
E. M. GUION	No. 127 Bowery.
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GEO. B. CLOSS	No. 100 Fulton-st.
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L. S. HUBBARD	No. [illegible] Atlantic-st.
R. & E. FOUGERA	No. [illegible] Atlantic-st.
LEAVENWORTH	No. [illegible] Court-st.
R. J. DAVIES	Cor. Fulton and Clinton sts.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS sold by druggists throughout the world.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

[illegible] on the Italian Question.

The Scotsman publishes the following singular letter from Mr. [illegible], dated Berlin, June 6:

"I have been thinking of sending a few lines about [illegible] of Austrians and Italians; but every time I took my pen and turned from my own work [illegible] to think for a few minutes [illegible] political clouds and thickets, I sank into [illegible] which reduced me to a helpless [illegible]. I will try to send you an incoherent line to-day, for [illegible] endeavor at coherence will bring me into that atmosphere of astonishment again, in which I find no expression.

[illegible] not think I dislike the Austrians. I have great respect and affection for them, and I have seen more of them in familiar intercourse than most Englishmen. One of my best friends in Venice in the Winter of 1849–50 was the artillery officer who had directed the fire on the side of Mestre, in 1848. I have never known a nobler person. Brave, kind and gay—as gentle as a lamb—as playful as a kitten—knightly in bravery and in all tones of thought—ready at any instant to lay down his life for his country or his Emperor. He was by no means a rare instance either of [illegible] of virtue among the men whom the [illegible] portion of our English press represent as only [illegible]. [illegible] himself was one of [illegible] of men—his habitual expression was one [illegible] of fatherly regard for the welfare of all around him. All who knew him loved [illegible] his kindness was almost ludicrous. I saw him at Verona run out of his own supper [illegible] with a plate of soup in his hand, the [illegible], (his youngest aides-de-camp,) not serving his [illegible] guests fast enough to please him; yet they were [illegible] enough, as I know, in a race with two of them [illegible] the fire flies by the Mincio, only the evening before. For a long time I regarded the Austrians as the only protection of Italy from utter dissolution (such as that which I see to-day it is reported that the [illegible] army has fallen into, left for five weeks to itself,) and I should have looked upon them as such [illegible], if the Sardinian Government had not shown itself fit to take their place. And the moment any Italian Government was able to take their place, the Austrians necessarily became an obstacle to Italian [illegible], for all their virtues are incomprehensible to the Italians, and useless to them. Unselfish individually, the Austrians are nationally selfish, and in this [illegible], as far as it is truly alleged against them, their barbarism. These men of which I have been speaking would have given any of them life and fortune unhesitatingly at their Emperor's bidding, but [illegible] magnanimity was precisely that of the Highlander or the Indian, incognizant of any principle of action but that of devotion to his chief or nation. All abstract grounds of conscience, all universal and human hopes, were inconceivable by them. Such men are at present capable of no feeling towards Italy but [illegible]; their power was like a bituminous cerecloth [illegible] her corpse—it saved her from the rottenness of revolution; but it must be unwound if the [illegible] has come for her resurrection. I do not know if that time has come, or can come. Italy's true oppression is all her own. Spain is oppressed by the Spaniard, not by the Austrian. Greece needs but to be saved from the Greeks. No French Emperor, however mighty his arm or sound his faith, can give Italy freedom.

[illegible] gift of that which is not to be given
By all the associate powers of earth and heaven.

[illegible] the time is come at least to bid her be free, if she has the power of freedom. It is not England, certainly, who should forbid her. I believe that is [illegible] it will come to, however—not so much because we are afraid of Napoleon as because we are jealous of him. But of him and as I have something more to say than there is time for to-night. These good, [illegible], affectionate, faithful Germans, too (grand fellows under arms; I never imagined so magnificent a [illegible] as 15,000 of them which I made a shift to see, through sand clouds, march past the Prince Frederick William on Saturday morning last.) But to hear them fretting and foaming at the French getting into Milan!—they having absolutely no other idea on all this complicated business than that French are fighting Germans! Wrong or right, why or wherefore, [illegible] not a jot to them, French are fighting Germans—somehow, somewhere, for some reason—and Vaterland are in peril and the English in fault, as we are [illegible], but not on that side, for I believe it to be quite true which a French friend, high in position, says in a letter this morning: "If the English had not sympathized with the Austrians there would [illegible] been no war." By way of keeping up the character of incoherence to which I have vowed myself, I may tell you that before that French letter came I received another from a very sagacious Scotch friend, [illegible], as I suppose most Scotch people do, to the class of persons who call themselves "religious," containing this marvelous enunciation of moral principle to be acted upon in difficult circumstances, 'Mind your own business.' It is a serviceable principle enough for men of the world, but a surprising [illegible] in the mouth of a person who professes to be a [illegible]. For, as far as I remember the tone of that obsolete book, "our own" is the last business which it ever tells us to mind. It tells us often to mind God's business, often to mind other people's business; our own, in any eager or earnest way, not at all. "What thy hand findeth to do." Yes; but in God's fields, not ours. One can imagine the wiser [illegible] of the Galilean lakes objecting to Peter and Andrew that they were not minding their business, [illegible] the commercial friends of Levi speaking with gentle pity of him about the receipt of custom. "A bad man of business always—see what has come of it—quite mad at last." And my astonishing friend went on to say that this was to be our principle of action "where the path was not quite clear"—as if any path ever was clear till you got to the end of it, or saw it a long way off; as if all human possibility of path was not among clouds and brambles—often cold, [illegible] thorny—misty with roses occasionally, or dim with dew, often also with shadow of death—misty, more particularly in England just now, with shadow [illegible] that commercially and otherwise valuable smoke [illegible] spoken of. However, if the path is not to be [illegible], it may be felt, or at least tumbled off, without any particular difficulty. This latter course of proceeding is our probabilist, of course. But I can't [illegible] any more to-night."

The troubles of a theatrical manager were forcibly told by Mr. Buckstone, in his speech at his recent benefit at the Haymarket. He said: "Perhaps it may interest you to hear something of what a manager has to do, or is expected to do. The hundreds of letters he receives, to which replies are wanted immediately, if not sooner; the multiplicity of manuscripts sent to him, a speedy perusal of which is often demanded; the frequent interviews solicited at all hours, from the poor actor from the provinces, [illegible] should always claim attention, to the elegant lady out of the brougham, who tells you she wants to be an actress, and though she never was on the stage in her life, knows all about it. In vain the manager attempts to read some of the manuscripts sent to him; before he can get through an act he receives two or three impatient letters from the author, which if neglected for a time the manager receives another, beginning with the epithet 'scoundrel.'"

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 34 bbls. Ashes; [illegible] bbls. Flour; 400 sacks Corn Meal; 10,120 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Rye; [illegible] bushels Oats; 301 pkgs. Provisions; and 600 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 25 bbls. Pearls, at $5 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 450 bags Maracaibo, at [illegible]@12c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo, at 10⅜c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of [illegible] bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
Middling, ⅌ lb.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12¾
Middling Fair, ⅌ lb.	12½	12½	12¾	14¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been quite spiritless, and almost exclusively from the regular trade. Though shippers appear to regard as favorable to an export trade the reports of unfavorable weather for the ripening and harvesting of crops in the British Islands, received by the *Persia*, they evince no disposition to purchase freely at prevailing rates. Prices are depressed, and, generally, tend downward. We have heard of sales of 6,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 85@$5 10; extra do. at $5 15@$5 40; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $4 95@$5 75; extra Illinois $5 10@$6 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@[illegible]; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 70 ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50@$4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 85@ 5 10
Extra State	5 15@ 5 40
Standard Superfine Western	4 75@ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	4 95@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 15@ 8 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 25@ 8 00

Extra Canada Flour is quiet and languid to-day, including poor to very good at $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Nothing new in Superfine. Southern Flour has been freely offered and purchased, partly for export to the West Indies, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bbls., in lots, [illegible] for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. *Rye Flour is in demand at $4* [illegible] for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey and $4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet. Holders generally refuse the prices offered by purchasers, especially for desirable lots of new; sales have been confined to 6,500 bushels, including very good old White Canada, at $1 28; good to very choice new White Kentucky at $1 30@$1 57; fair to prime new white Southern, at $1 42½@$1 56; and choice new Red do., at $1 40 ⅌ bush. Corn is in good request, and prices favor sellers. The transactions since our last comprise 62,500 bush., at 75c.@78c. for ordinary to very good new mixed Western, and 77c.@80c. for poor to choice sound Yellow, ⅌ bush. Southern Corn is inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye is heavy and languid, at 75c.@[illegible]; sales 3,000 bushels Northern, at 75c. ⅌ bush. Oats are in request, including Canada, at [illegible]; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 38c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ⅌ bush. Sales have been made of 6,000 bushels [illegible] Malt, at 85c. ⅌ bushel.

[illegible] have been light to-day, at unchanged [illegible].

[illegible] quiet, yet quoted steady.

[illegible] generally inactive [illegible] prices have [illegible].

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 150 hhds. [illegible] at from 23c.@27c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite sparingly [illegible] after at [illegible].

OILS—Have been [illegible] to-day. Prices exhibit no [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork, [illegible] has been freely offered, and prices have [illegible], closing heavily and [illegible]. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 70@$14 [illegible], closing at $14 [illegible] for Mess here; $15 for 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1; and $10 75 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is improving; sales, to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10⅝c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been moderately dealt in to-day, at unaltered rates. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $6@$6 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$8 75 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 14c.@20c. for State; 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 20@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 75 bags Pimento, at 5⅛c., and 40 bags stained do., at 5⅛c., ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,241 hhds. Cuba, part at 6½c.@6⅝c., but including 300 hhds. for export on private terms; also, 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6⅜c.@7c.; and 365 boxes Havana, at 6⅛c., ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 25½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 5-32@3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 100 pkgs. Tobacco, at 1s. 6d.; 80 tons Oil Cake, at 8s.; and 160 tons Fustic, on private terms. For London, 200 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Sugar, at 25s.; and 1,000 bags Coffee, at ½c. A vessel from Richibucto, for Grimsby, or Hull, Deals, at 80s. For San Francisco, engagements were limited, chiefly at 27½c.@30c. for Measurement Goods, ⅌ foot. For Melbourne, light shipments have been reported, including Measurement Goods, at 27½c.@30c. ⅌ foot. For Sydney, N. S. W., the rate was 22½c. ⅌ foot. Not much offering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
Silk Nets, Fancy Combs and Hair-Pins, Head-Dresses and Ornaments, Steel Goods, Shawl and Scarf Pins, Belt Slides, Buckles and Clasps, Dress Buttons, Brushes, Garters.
ALSO,
Buson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 up.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 69 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction
COTTON-PRESS.
Both for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 1 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
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EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 75 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Maiden-lane.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 18th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.
Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information. CHARLES H. STEWART.
No. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 8th-st., East River. New, having been launched in July last. She is 64 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 8th-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
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ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
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BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBInation Cushioned Tables ahead of all the patent humbug cushions made by the different makers. Private houses furnished. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

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TO
SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,	CHAS. P. COLT,
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,	JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO.,	J. & W. BECK,
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C. L. HARDING,	JOS. B. WESLEY,
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OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT,
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SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts; 12 spring, $1 21; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring, $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts; 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
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FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
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WANTED—A SADDLE-HORSE, NOT OVER 15, and not less than 12 hands high, kind and gentle. Price not to exceed $80. Also saddle and bridle must be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE OAKLEY, Livery Stable, Hoboken, N. J.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 182 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE, pole and shafts, shifting top; cost $350; City made. Price, $180. Also, a second-hand top-wagon and harness, at No. 61 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

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The NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK is to be published under the auspices of all the Spanish-American Ministers in this country, and will be issued six times a month, on steamer days, for Cuba and South America.

The first number will be distributed gratis in the United States, and in all the Spanish-American countries, as specimen numbers.

Persons desiring to receive the specimen numbers, or that they shall be sent to their friends, will please send, post-paid, the proper addresses, plainly written, to the editor. The specimen numbers will be sent by mail at the expense of the Spanish-American Printing Company.

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INSTRUCTION.

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FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
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ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'KEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 East 28th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their School will be resumed on Sept. 15 next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the School.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Schools any families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Wm. Hall & Sons, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers College. Superior teachers, (ladies and gents,) combining music, piano, guitar and vocal music, wanted for the South, at liberal salaries. Two Protestant French music teachers, (ladies,) salary $600 to $700.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first-class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

A NATIVE OF GERMANY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, and being thoroughly versed in classical literature, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek, offers his services to colleges. Best of reference given as to his private character and capability. If convenient, address FRANKFORT, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE TEACHER, who has been for three years principal of a seminary in the country, desires to change her situation for one near the City. Best of references given. Address S. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—WANTED IN SEPTEMBER, by a young gentleman of liberal education and good family, engaged in studying a profession, board in a quiet family, in exchange for private tuition. Address, one week, C. C. D., Box No. 2,814 Post-office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Princeton, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500—THE ADVERTISER, OF BUSINESS capacity and experience, has this amount to invest in some profitable branch of business; prefers a well-established house; would like to have an interest corresponding with value of services and the amount of money invested, or would take a fair salary and loan the above amount. Address, with particulars, H. H., Box No. 2,781 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACTURING business, destined to become of world-wide celebrity and proportionably profitable; or, in lieu of a partner, would dispose of exclusive rights to manufacture and sell in other States. Full particulars upon personal application at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

HENRY GETTY WANTS A SMART, ACTIVE business man, with $4,000 or $5,000 capital, to enable him to fill his orders and extend the manufacture of his patent faucets. Apply at the Factory, 97 Cliff-st.

A NEW INVENTION.—RIGHT FOR SALE ON a small article of real merit, which is sure to command a ready sale, with large profits. Call and examine, at No. 68 Cedar-st., room No. 8, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY FOR CAKES, PIES, bread, and confectionery, cheap for cash in a good location; and can do a first-rate trade, No. 419 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall st.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PREMISES of the subscribers, on the night of Aug. 2, one white pine, one oak, and three yellow pine logs. The above reward will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or a liberal reward for the return of the property, or information which will lead to its recovery.
MENZIES, VIELE & MATHER, foot of West 44th-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, $300—ON THE FIRST of August, 1859, fifteen twenty dollar notes of the Bank of the State of New-York. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with J. W. LYMAN, Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st.

LOST—A PASS-BOOK, IN GOING FROM NO. 21 Murray-st. to No. 74 Fulton-st.; black leather cover, paper label on side—"Pratt Oakley in account with S. I. Austin." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the owner, S. I. AUSTIN, No. 74 Fulton-st.

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,
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All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling, done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

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RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, 93 Fulton-st.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND upholsterers, for sale in lots to suit, by BASSETT & OWENS, No. 16 [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation; one as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and plain sewing; has no objections to do general housework, or go a short distance in the country; the other as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 238 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a situation as cook and first-rate bread, biscuit, cake and pastry maker; understands her business in every respect; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Apply at No. 176 Madison-st., second floor, back room; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands making bread, pies, all sorts of meat, &c., &c.; best of references; no objection to the country; would do general housework. Also, a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, &c. Call at No. 316 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL well recommended from her last employer, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she is neat and obliging, willing to work, and thoroughly competent; being a girl of steady and industrious habits, she desires a place where she can make a permanent home. Apply at No. 436 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, an excellent baker of bread and pies, and a beautiful getter up of linens; or would do housework in a small family in city or country. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 436 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 166 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a confectionery store or fancy bakery; can furnish good testimonials as to respectability. Call at No. 347 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; would prefer to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at her present employer, where she has lived for two years, No. 31 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, well recommended, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; also a neat girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit. Apply at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY, 26 YEARS OLD, IS FORCED from pecuniary embarrassment to seek employment in any capacity which will afford her a home. Parties in a position to offer such, can address Mrs. ELLA M., Station D. Post-office, 8th-st.; reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse; a baby five weeks old. Call at No. 80 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No. 530 Greenwich-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription advertising, mailing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper or publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinarily liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUATIONS in City or country. The man as coachman and groom, or to work on a farm; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; is also a good practical gardener and farmer, having worked on one farm for 9 years. The wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; are both persons of the most reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (without incumbrance,) on a gentleman's farm; the man understands all kinds of common farm work and plain gardening, care of horse, driving, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman is a thorough cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Both are careful and reliable persons, and have excellent recommendations from their last employer, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages in Europe and New-York. Can produce the best of references from his employers in New-York for the last ten years. Has lived with his last employer four years. Any commands addressed to J. C., at Pat. Treinor's, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, will be strictly attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of either by calling, or a note addressed for P. S., at the saddlery and harness store of Mr. Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or to Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED YOUNG MAN, A situation in City or country; is a steady coachman, and understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; can be highly recommended for sobriety and honesty. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUATION; the man as coachman or first-class vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry; are fully qualified to perform all the above. Address J. C., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener, or groom; is fully competent for either situation. Good reference. No objections to the country. A good farmer wants a place to drive horses, milk cows, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUATION by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address D. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as gardener and to take care of horses, or take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 159 1st-av., or address GARDENER, at same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false cored work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. J., post paid, No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARDENER wants a similar situation; has a good recommendation from his late employer. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 75 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST, HOTEL clerk or barkeeper; salary very moderate; the best of references given. Address PENMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house, hardware preferred. Refers to his present employers, with whom he has been several years. Address F., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman; a single man, with good City references. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a Hotel. Apply at No. 18 Mott-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT AND COMPANION to an industrious lady, residing a short distance in the country; she must be a Protestant, and capable of teaching young children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Any one filling this will find an agreeable home. A lady of refinement would be appreciated. Apply on Monday, between 8 at 12 o'clock, at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO ABOUT HALF AN hour's ride by railroad into the country, to do general housework for a small family, until their return this Fall to the City, and if agreeable to continue with them. Apply, on Saturday morning, the 6th, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at the store No. 281 Fulton-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, to fill the situation of housekeeper and lady's companion, in a gentleman's family. Must be fully competent; best of references required. Apply at No. 20 East 22d st., from 8 to 9 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE; one about fifteen years of age and having been in a store preferred; must be an American, live with his parents and be of unquestionable integrity of character. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 3,188 Post office.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $900 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO IN THE COUNTRY to take care of a pair of horses and of a vegetable garden. Good reference required. Inquire at No. 21 Wall-st., in the basement, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT, WITH GOOD address and experience in the varnish trade, and one who has traveled before only need apply. Address H. N., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, A BUTLER WHO *understands thoroughly his business; highest references* required. Apply to Mr. BOWMAN, 7 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House on this FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Excursion; let every member attend; *it is for the benefit of the sick, needy,* and blind members, and to bury the dead.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjt.

NOTICE OF CAMP MEETING.—THE CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Churches will hold a Camp Meeting at Yonkers, commencing on MONDAY, the 15th inst., and continued through the week. Those interested will please make their arrangements, so as to be on the ground early on the first day. The grove secured is on the Sawmill River Road, half a mile from the depot.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—[illegible] av. and [illegible], between 125th and 126th sts.; ten on south side 125th-st., and 10 on 126th-st., and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, near Mount Morris square, 3 lots on the 3d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 126th-st., with large dwelling house; and 11 lots on 126th-st., south side, next to 3d-av. lots.
These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 41 Liberty-st.

HARLEM LOTS.—HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 lots, 25 feet by 99.11, located in the most central and beautiful part of Harlem, all on the grade, will be sold for $600 each. This is a good opportunity for investment, as they must double in value within the next 12 months. Inquire at JENVIGAN INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 299 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 3D av., four-stories; are rented for $600 each. Also, two in 33d-st., three story and basement, first-class. Also four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $2,500. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. PETTERSCH, No. 130½ East 33d-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four story English basement house, No. 123 East 19th-st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete, will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 38 Nassau-st.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once in the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. B. & A. C. WHITON, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY brick house No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn; house 22x45, with all modern improvements. Lot 22x100. Apply to E. B. Birdenbergh, No. 24 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34th st. Said property comprises 21 lots of ground, having a water front of 150 feet, with sufficient depth of water for large-class vessels. The buildings are all in excellent condition, built of brick, with slate roofs, 50x100 with wing 30x60 feet, together with sheds, blacksmith shops and other out buildings. A never-failing well of soft water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Wareroom. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL, THREE-STORY, BRICK house, in complete order, having just been painted and overhauled throughout, has the gas and fixtures all through, also the Ridgewood water; situated in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire at No 479 Pacific-st., next door to the premises, or of THOS. H. BROWN, No. 146 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 25 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 206 William and No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 238 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,360 Post office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 25th-st., corner of Broadway, known as Worth House; also for sale, the entire furniture, (of first quality,) arranged in the most approved modern French style for a first class family hotel, opposite Madison square. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN Brooklyn, convenient to all the ferries and cars; possession immediate or in the Fall; rent moderate; part of the furniture for sale. Address Q., Box No. 3,512 New-York Post office.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES ON THE WEST side of town, in West 10th, 14th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 41st and 43d sts., with the modern improvements. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., cor. 16th st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK ROOM, FURNISHED, on second floor, with bath, &c., in Bond st., near Broadway. Address BLACKWOOD, Broadway Post-office.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New-York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bath-rooms, wash room, butler pantry, dumb waiter, &c. &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage-house and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the River extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE or exchange for City or town property, or merchandize would be taken in part payment, situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, hennery, and ice-house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, oxen, cows, &c. &c.; carriages, wagons, and all necessary implements; location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, inquire at the auction-rooms, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Ease of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post office.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—TEN ACRES 1½ miles from Hudson River depot and steamboat landing, eligibly located for a country residence, commanding a splendid view of the river; there is a small house and barn on the place, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; for sale cheap. Apply to JAMES WEST, Franklin House, Tarrytown, or COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 193 West 22d-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depot, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.

Address S. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—OF TEN ACRES, IN THE town of White Plains, about 2½ miles south of the village; 2-story Gothic house, six years old, 26x42 feet, with 13 rooms; fair outbuildings, fruit and shade trees, garden, good well, &c.; an hour and a half from the City by the New-Haven Railroad; terms, $800 cash, and thirty-five monthly payments of $100 each, (without interest,) beginning Nov. 1, when possession will be given. Apply to ELIAS P. LAWRENCE, Esq., on the premises or J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 138 acres, in a good state of cultivation, 44 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the premium farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM. PETTERSCH, No. 130½ East 33d-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 231 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR THREE TO FIVE years a modern-built house, high stoop and third rooms, situated above 14th and below 40th sts., between 4th and 8th avs. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Undoubted references as to respectability and ability. Address Box No. 2,808 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—[illegible] teeth entirely preserved by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs [illegible] removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, others repaired, and any sets in [illegible] style. [illegible] W. BATE, Dentist, No. 405 Broadway, corner [illegible].

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS,
MANCHESTER, VT.
[illegible] HOUSE,
By G. A. [illegible].
VANDERLIP'S HOUSE,
By A. H. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By [illegible] & [illegible].

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the [illegible] Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, good roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time, by rail from New-York to Manchester [illegible] hours.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, N. J., near railroad depot, one hour from New-York, old Morris and Essex [illegible]; beautiful location, pure air, spring water [illegible]. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of [illegible] st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, [illegible].
CHARLES [illegible].

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and [illegible] or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable [illegible] by applying to Mrs. CADMUS, Sherwood, [illegible], Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be [illegible] ed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—[illegible] HEIGHTS, N. J.—First-class accommodations at moderate rates; every comfort and convenience of [illegible] and country; easy of access by steamboats [illegible] st., landing at [illegible]; cool and healthy. Inquire for Stone Villa, [illegible] by S. J. [illegible], of No. 286 Greenwich-st.

ROCKAWAY PAVILION, L. I.—[illegible] leaving in the Long Island cars for Jamaica [illegible] 10 A. M. or 12 M. train, will arrive in time for the Matinée to be given on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, [illegible] the evening in the large dining saloon.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR [illegible]—house fronts the sea at the [illegible] proves fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave [illegible] Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and [illegible] fare 25 cents. T. [illegible], Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with home privileges and comforts, at No. 7 Boerum-place. West [illegible]. Also, a large back room on third floor, suitable for a [illegible] three gentlemen, friends. House pleasantly located [illegible] all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with an extra large front room, on 2d story, handsomely furnished, with board, in a small private family [illegible] first class; has all the modern improvements. [illegible] at No. 56 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor may be obtained [illegible] East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single [illegible]. Southern families would find this a desirable home.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, [illegible] single gentleman, in the neighborhood of [illegible] Hill. First-class accommodations would be [illegible] and a corresponding price paid. A religious family preferred. Address, stating particulars, B. E., Box [illegible] *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY [illegible] desirous of obtaining board in the upper part of a private family, on 23d or 26th sts., between 5th and [illegible] (eastern family preferred.) Wanted, a parlor and [illegible] attached, gas, bath, &c. If satisfactory to all [illegible] permanency and ready pay may be depended [illegible]. E. L. D., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be [illegible] verted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." [illegible] modus operandi is fully laid down in the book "[illegible] Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. [illegible] ROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. [illegible] also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors [illegible] and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, [illegible] torrhoea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including [illegible] ulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and [illegible] Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY ([illegible] matorrhoea) and its results, including all Nervous affections, by an entirely new, original and [illegible] Method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, &c., for diarrhoea, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES,

Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depot No. [illegible] Warwick-st., No. 150 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes [illegible] for the cure of local as well as hereditary [illegible], and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for eradicating every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints, sore throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a delicate class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, [illegible] is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON [illegible] patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to [illegible] P. M., at No. 450 Broome-st., second block [illegible] Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] issued simultaneously in London and New-York, [illegible] only one which clearly explains the nature and [illegible] treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their [illegible] forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhoea, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes, [illegible] anatomical plates of a superior kind, and depicting all [illegible] form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—[illegible] *Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by [illegible] CHAS. MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. Illus. with one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price [illegible] also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertising), [illegible] receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled [illegible] London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on all [illegible] diseases, at his old-established office, No. 17 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised [illegible] for over 27 years, and has treated with success [illegible] had been given up and considered incurable by [illegible] cians of respectable standing in the profession. [illegible] and nervous debility treated on an entirely [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York [illegible] and College of Surgeons, London. His diploma [illegible] each of the above institutions may be seen [illegible] The victims of misplaced confidence, or [illegible] been deceived by quack advertisements [illegible] &c., can call on him with the certainty of being [illegible] treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8 A. M. to [illegible].

DR. WARD, NO. 622 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory [illegible] private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that [illegible] calling Dr. WARD you will immediately experience [illegible] Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and [illegible] cines provided for $1. Female diseases [illegible] treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never [illegible] effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain [illegible] tions. Office, No. 622 Broadway. Perfectly private, [illegible] so arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of [illegible] Greene, (No. 139 Greene,) hours [illegible] Sunday excepted. The author's [illegible] specially guarantees the most scientific and [illegible] treatment. Stricture, sexual inadequacy, &c., [illegible] cured by means exclusively his own, the [illegible] immense experience. Recent cases of disease [illegible] mediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—[illegible] treatment of diseases of females [illegible] tance provided with private board [illegible] dies for monthly derangements [illegible] guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac [illegible] Circular, containing particulars [illegible] free, on receipt of two stamps [illegible] Address Dr. [illegible], 48 West [illegible].

$500 REWARD—[illegible] MIXTURE—of all remedies [illegible] this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and [illegible] sure cure, without the least restriction in diet [illegible] exposure, or change in application to business [illegible] cured in two days. Sold at the drug store [illegible] House, 287 Broadway; and [illegible] Fulton [illegible].

WARD'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—[illegible] never-failing remedy is a sure relief for [illegible] epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, debility [illegible] rheumatism, and all diseases of a nervous [illegible]. For sale by druggists generally, and at the proprietor's, [illegible] 111 6th-av. $1 per bottle.
JAMES F. [illegible].

WARD'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—[illegible] The genuine must be bought of [illegible] accessible in this City and in Brooklyn [illegible] of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who [illegible] the public. PYNE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Uncurrent Money,

Land Warrants,

[illegible] Bonds, &c.

Bought and sold at the best rates.

[illegible] made and Loans negotiated.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. [illegible] WALL-ST.,
New-York, June 28, 1859.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, on which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. S. GLOVER, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

[illegible] OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. (Eastern Division), No. [illegible] Wall-st.
New-York, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who [illegible] the agreement of 15th December, [illegible] the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.: [illegible]

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

[illegible] & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
[illegible] RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

[illegible] LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible] Towns and Cities of

[illegible]	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
[illegible]	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
[illegible]	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
[illegible]	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
[illegible]	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
[illegible]	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. [illegible] Pine-st.

[illegible] The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

New-York, July [illegible], 1859.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF [illegible] PER CENT., Payable on demand.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET. Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $456,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April [illegible], and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859. [illegible]

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

[illegible] CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 19, 1859. [illegible] THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders [illegible] will be held at the office in Cleveland, Ohio, on [illegible] day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. [illegible]

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner Broadway and Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York [illegible]

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS.—TEN PER CENT. [illegible] Interest at ten per cent. [illegible] Population, about 12,000. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office [illegible]

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and one half [illegible] per cent. out of the profits of the last six months [illegible] The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE [illegible] NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of [illegible]

[illegible] EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend [illegible]

[illegible] UNDERHILL, Secretary.

[illegible] Wall-st., New-York, July 28, 1859.

[illegible] THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE [illegible]

[illegible] WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York [illegible] DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible]

J. E. PINKNEY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. [illegible] By order.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, July [illegible] [illegible]

DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

[illegible] BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. [illegible], 1859.

[illegible] DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND [illegible]

[illegible] PERRIN, Cashier.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue bills of Exchange and travelers' credits, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

R. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 71 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.,
New-York, Aug. 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company, 8th av. and 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.

GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the past six months, payable on the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.

AUG. 3, 1859. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN R. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 182 companies, and nearly $60,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTS' BANK, (ST. LOUIS,) STOCK.—100 shares of this Stock registered in New-York City. Apply to E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 10 Spruce-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, August 9, at 10 o'clock, at the Blancard House, No. 828 Broadway, and No. — 12th st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany drawing room and bedroom furniture, all made by best makers, hair mattresses and pillows, feather beds and pillows, linen towels and sheets, mattresses, oak and walnut dining room furniture, oak and marble top tables, cottage suites in all colors, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpetings, cane and hair-cloth chairs and settees, oil-cloths, stair carpetings, brocatel and lace window curtains, dining-room and bedroom crockery, glassware and cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, by virtue of a chattel mortgage a large quantity of furniture, &c., of which description will be given in the catalogues on morning of the sale.

AUGUSTUS MAYNARD, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Elegant drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano forte, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c.—On THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 66 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., solid rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, etageres, escritoires, bookcases, velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains. Dining-room furniture—Solid silver tea set, knives and forks. Chambers contain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpeting, oil paintings, toilet sets, hair mattresses, quilts, sheets, &c. Also basement and bits on furniture of every description. For farther particulars, see Herald of this day.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

LAND AT NEW ROCHELLE AT AUCTION IN LOTS OF THREE TO TWENTY-NINE ACRES.—JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., will sell 73 acres of land, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, adjoining the dépôt at New Rochelle. This land is beautifully located a short distance from the dépôt, (16 miles from the City,) and overlooks the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Sale positive. 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Cars leave 4th-av. and 27th st. at 7 and 9 A. M. and 12.45 P. M.

HENRY S. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR PIANOS, to pay advances, on FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st. Comprising two rosewood 7 octave pianos. One rosewood, upright cabinet piano. One mahogany, 7-octave square piano. The above instruments were made at Cologne by the late foreman of Erard, of Paris, and are of very fine tone and finish. They will be positively sold, without any reserve, to pay advances, and may be seen any time previous to sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

REFECTORY FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Aug. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of the late refectory and dining saloon. It will comprise in part about 200 or 300 chairs, tables, counters, desks, sinks, refrigerators, copper coffee and tea kettles, screens, engravings, &c., &c. Also, all the marble flooring or tiling in square blocks. Sale peremptory.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD goods THIS DAY at No. 30 7th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above all the contents of said house, consisting of a large quantity of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c.; also, a splendid piano-forte, cost $400.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby st., corner Pearl st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale. Sofas, lounges, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, tables, chairs, crockery, carpets, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

by parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following are some only [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] O'Connell & Co.
[illegible]
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

[illegible]

THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron [illegible] interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. [illegible]

[illegible] Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 4[illegible] and 50 Broadway, &c. [illegible]

N. B.—Every description of the Iron Work for building purposes.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

RAILROAD IRON.—TWO THOUSAND TONS Erie pattern, 56 pounds per lineal yard. Also, 1,000 tons 60 pounds per yard. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 2[illegible] Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c. [illegible]

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August [illegible], proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works [illegible]

[illegible]

C. H. BAILEY, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
[illegible] A. M.	6:[illegible] A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:[illegible] A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
6:00 P. M.	5:[illegible] P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:[illegible] P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 8 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7 30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—4:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
VIA
HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
9:30 A. M.,
4:30 P. M.

Fare through to the Lake $1 75.

Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 10 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:20 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 6:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.15 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:35 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry H. Stotesbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 36 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New York, June 3, 1859.

STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 36 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.

jy1-law6wF*

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause of ROBERT CROSBIE and FRANKLIN LAKE and MARY, his wife, plaintiffs, and STEPHEN BARKER GUION, JOHN S. WILLIAMS and ROBERT L. TAYLOR, defendants, all persons who at the date of a certain agreement of the 31st of October, 1861, were separate creditors of JOHN TAYLOR CROOK, formerly of New-York, in the United States of America, and late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in England, deceased, and who died on or about the 1st day of December, 1851, and all persons who now claim to be entitled to the debts due and owing to such separate creditors, are by their solicitors, on or before the 20th day of January, 1860, to come in and prove their debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in Rolls yard, Chancery lane, Middlesex, in England aforesaid, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the claims.—Dated the 11th day of July, 1859.

GEO WHITING, Chief Clerk.

FIELD & ROSCOE, No. 36 Lincolns Inn Fields, Middlesex aforesaid, agents for Lace Marshall, Gill and Clay, of Liverpool aforesaid, solicitors for the plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.

je3-law6mF*

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 110 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

ap1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 61 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, Executors.

mh5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 110 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next. [illegible]

my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

PERSONAL.

IF MISS MARGARET MCGLEW, OF LONDON, will send her address to G. H., New-York Post-office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. [illegible] Capt. [illegible]
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	8 A. M.	2:45 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	3 P. M.	10 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to West Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 7 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 7:30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 11 30 A. M.
Saturd..Aug. 6, 9 30 A. M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 7, 9 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 7, 2 30 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura......5 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 11 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 9, 11 A. M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 1 30 P. M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5 30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 14, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 14, 3 30 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 3 30 P. M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 16, 3 30 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 30 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 9 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7 30 A. M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11 30 A. M.
Sunday..Aug. 21, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 3 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 3 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 3 30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28, 3.30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs....Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 2 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9, 4 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes...Aug. 10, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 11, 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 3:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 16, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Wednes...Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, in connection with the Laura from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....6.30 A. M.	Sunday....Aug. 21, leave Branch Port 5 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Point Washington..........5 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23, 8 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23, 3 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 24, 4 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 31, 4 P. M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Friday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 5, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 6, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 6, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 8, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and pleasant route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3.50; Burlington, $4.75; Plattsburgh, $4.50; Rouse's Point, $5; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River.—The steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 38 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c. as follows: Ames-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FARE TEN CENTS TO BAYLIS DOCK, Great Neck, Sands Point or Glen Cove; 25 cents to Lloyds Dock. Steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 P. M., for Northport and East Neck, and stopping at above places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

CAMP MEETING.—STEAMER OCEAN WAVE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier, No. 19 East River, for Northport, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, and East Neck, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M.; Aug. 4, at 11 A. M.; Aug. 6, 12 M. Fare to Northport and East Neck, 50 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPPING at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer MATAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinance of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or unsound parts of said animal, or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance be enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.

[illegible]

Approved by the Mayor, June [illegible], 1859.

Notice is hereby given, that a strict compliance with the above ordinance will be [illegible] at the foot of 40th st., North River [illegible]

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SHIPPING.

THE [illegible] FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $[illegible] and $[illegible].

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 2[illegible].
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July [illegible].
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 [illegible]
Cabin to Cape May	3 [illegible]
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 [illegible]

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Bellow, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$8

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, E. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans...	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga...	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala...	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga...	22 00
To Montgomery, Ala...	35 00	To Columbus, S. C...	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	31 00	To Charlotte, N. C...	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn...	35 50	To Jacksonville, Fla...	24 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla...	25 00

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. von SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO. [illegible]
No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Albany, Ga., $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

[illegible]

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INSTRUMENT given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 135 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES.

Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings, become more resonant, and pure; their vibrations being perfectly free. This new construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at

WM. WALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 569 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as S. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. [illegible], A. H. WOOD, R. SHAW, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability [illegible] at their Dépôt, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $150. [illegible] No. 486 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of Pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, [illegible] at the manufactory, No. [illegible] West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre-st. [illegible] of brilliant and full-toned Pianos [illegible] warranted to give satisfaction [illegible]

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 24 tunes, in perfect [illegible] and enclosed boxes, with or without [illegible], manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE PIANOS,

Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes, [illegible]

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Musical boxes repaired.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST'S [illegible] CELEBRATED [illegible] [illegible] engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
[illegible] pages, sheet music size, of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT,
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. [illegible]

The First and Second Volumes, [illegible] pages each, viz.: Nos. 1 to 13; Nos. 13 to 26, [illegible] Bound in Cloth, Gilt Coats, can be had at $2 [illegible]

Publishers and Proprietors.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.

AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
BY [illegible]

Now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1859.
Fifth night of the greatly renowned
RAVELS,
under the sole direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Second appearance of the charming Ballet dancer,
MARIA HENNECART.
GABRIEL as Jocko,
FRANCOIS in two characters.
MARIA HENNECART..........as..........La Sylphide.
Miss FRANCES. [illegible]
LA SYLPHIDE.
La Sylphide..........Maria Hennecart.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT-ROPE,
Marietta Zanfretta, Young America, and other artists.
JOCKO.
The Ape..........Gabriel.
Pigs..........[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATER.
FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES.
GREAT HIT.

The new burlesque
LALLA ROOKH.
With
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore..........Mr. W. J. Florence.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

NATIONAL THEATER.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 5.
Commencing with the Drama of
LITTLE NELLY;
Or, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
Little Nelly..........[illegible]
To conclude with the Drama, entitled
LARBOARD FIN.
Col. Travers..........Mr. [illegible]

BOWERY THEATER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 5,
The performance will commence with
HONEY MOON.
After which THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Succeeded by the MAGIC TRUMPET.
Concluding with THE TWO B'HOYS.

ROCKAWAY PAVILION.
Benefit of the Orchestra attached to the House.
GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE.
Under the direction of
THEO. EISFELD, ESQ.,

who has in the kindest manner volunteered his valuable services. The orchestra will be considerably augmented for this occasion by the members of the New-York Philharmonic Society and other prominent musicians from New-York. SATURDAY, Aug. 6, 1859.

Concert to commence at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Coronation March..........[illegible]
2. Romance, from the Opera "[illegible]" [illegible]
3. Selections from the Opera "[illegible]"..........[illegible]
4. Solo for the Trombone..........
(MR. LETSCH.)
5. Overture from the Opera "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber.
6. Duett for Flute and French Horn from the Opera "[illegible]"..........[illegible]
7. Grand Potpourri from motives of several favorite Operas..........Arranged by [illegible]
8. Overture from the Opera "Zampa"..........Herold.

In the evening a

GRAND BALL

will be given in the Dining Saloon by the large Orchestra. To commence at 8½ o'clock.

C. SCHREIBER, Leader.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1859,
CONCERT AND SOIREE DANSANTE.

CARD.—As the promised [illegible] [illegible]

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATER, No. 585 BROADWAY,
FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 5,
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
IL TROVATORE.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
[illegible]
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK OF [illegible]
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; [illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE SORCERER, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, [illegible]

ROCKAWAY PAVILION.—SATURDAY, AUG. 6.—GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE [illegible]

THE GREAT [illegible]

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

THREE GRAND EXCURSIONS FOR THE accommodation of the people to get a sea breeze.—The [illegible] steamer ERIE, Capt. [illegible], on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th of August, [illegible] from Chambers st. [illegible]

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, [illegible] AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The [illegible] steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. [illegible], EVERY DAY, [illegible]

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER [illegible] will make an extra excursion to the Banks on FRIDAY, the 5th, and SATURDAY [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMER [illegible]

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Match for $[illegible], Mile heats, [illegible]
[illegible] names br. g. [illegible]
[illegible] names [illegible]
This trot comes off rain or shine.

JOHN L. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SLOOP YACHT, WITH [illegible]

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, [illegible] FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st. [illegible] Established 1833.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS [illegible] J. W. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES [illegible] [illegible] WARREN WARD, No. [illegible]

SCHOOL FURNITURE—MODERN STYLES of school furniture [illegible] JOHNSON, No. [illegible]

FURNITURE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The condition of the [illegible] where the accident took place has been [illegible] in conversation by the inhabitants of the village, and a catastrophe similar to the [illegible] has been long expected there.

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are the names of the killed, so far as we could ascertain:

1. Charles Thompson, [illegible], aged [illegible] years—body at Schaghticoke.

2. Charles [illegible], of Albany, baggage-master—body taken to Albany.

3. Mrs. Cooley, wife of the conductor—taken to Albany.

4. Mrs. Guyler, mother of Mrs. Cooley—taken to Albany.

5. Howard Wright, commission merchant, of Albany. He was the only passenger on the train that was killed. Body taken to Albany.

6. Mr. Russell, expressman, of Albany—taken to that city.

7. Dennis Cahill, of Albany, an employé of the road—taken to Albany.

8. Patrick Conley, do., do.

9. We could not ascertain the name of the ninth person killed.

The following is a list of the wounded:

At Groesbeck's Hotel—Charles Perry, left leg and right shoulder badly bruised. He is 66 years of age.

Alex. Perkins, fracture of skull, and face badly disfigured. Seriously if not fatally injured.

John Dwyer, engineer on the Albany Northern Road, severely injured and bruised, but not dangerously.

J. C. Pease, of Montreal, an elderly gentleman. Not seriously hurt.

Thomas Tolbert, Rutland—hips and shoulder hurt. Particularly solicitous about his trunk.

W. J. A. Fuller, of New-York, lawyer and an ex-editor; severe contusion of head and fracture of shoulder-blade. Not dangerously hurt.

John Borland and wife, Montreal; not much hurt.

John Thorn, Canada; ship carpenter, on his way to New-York; face horribly bruised and discolored—by far the worst looking person of all the injured, but not dangerously hurt.

Thos. O'Herron, laborer; fracture of hip and skull.

J. B. Baxter, of the *Shoe and Leather Dealers' Reporter*, of New-York, and Mr. Prentice, of William street, N. Y., were both slightly injured, but left this morning for their residences.

Hiram Buell, of Schaghticoke, is severely injured. About one third of his scalp was taken completely off, and his collar-bone was broken. He is at his own residence near the village.

At O. A. Arnold's—Mr. Baker, merchant, of Albany; compound fracture of leg—amputation probably necessary.

At Judge Masters'—Mrs. B. P. Johnson and son, of Albany, lady and son of B. P. Johnson, Secretary State Agricultural Society. Son slightly hurt, Mrs. J. uninjured. Mr. Hoag, of Greenbush, cut over the eye; taken to Albany.

A newsboy on the train, leg broken. When taken out of water and laid on the ground, he patiently waited till all the rest were rescued before he asked for attention to his case.

NEW-YORKERS ABROAD.

Visit and Reception of the New-York Irish Fusileers.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, 30th ult.

The Irish Fusileers, Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Capt. Corcoran, with seventy members, and Mannahan's Brass Band, of twenty pieces, arrived in the *Elm City* from New-York, on Saturday evening, as the guests of the Emmet Guard, Capt. Cahill, of this city. Before the Company left New-York, it had a parade, and was reviewed in the Park by Brig.-Gen. Ewen. As the *Elm City* came up the harbor, the visitors were received by a salute of artillery, and on reaching the dock, the Emmet Guard, the Carmen's Association, the Montgomery Benevolent Society, and the Hibernian Provident Society, received them in handsome style, and escorted them over a long line of march to their quarters at the Union House. The Emmet Guard turned out some fifty muskets, with the New-Haven Band, and the Civic Societies also turned out very largely. The Societies carried their banners and emblems, and numerous torches, and at the head of the whole line, two large locomotive lanterns on an express wagon, threw a brilliant light along the streets. The procession was greeted along its march by large crowds, and frequent demonstrations of welcome. Wallace-street, from Chapel to Grand, Grand, Hamilton, Factory and Morocco streets, and B. Reilly's houses in Cedar-street, were brilliantly illuminated. Banners were displayed along the line, and at the corner of Chapel and State streets, an American flag bore the inscription, "Irish Fusileers—Welcome to the City of Elms." Another large flag was hung across Church-street, with a smaller one of green cloth, bearing the Irish Harp. After the march, the Fusileers were entertained at a handsome supper at the Union House.

On Sunday morning the Fusileers paraded without music or firearms, and, escorted by the Guards, marched to St. Patrick's Church to attend on the religious services. The Rev. Mr. Hart welcomed the Company, and stated he considered them benefactors of his Church, as through them $700 had been contributed to its cost. In the afternoon they attended St. John's (R. C.) Church, where the Rev. Mr. Smith also welcomed them. Their good behavior and the respect they paid for the Sabbath, as well as their soldierly appearance, received the general commendation of our citizens. The officers of the Company are: Captain, M. Corcoran; First Lieutenant, Hugh C. Flood; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Kelley; Third Lieutenant, P. M. Masterson.

Reception of the Washington Grays.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 2.

The reception of the Washington Grays, from New-York, last night, was but another evidence of the *esprit de corps* characterizing the military and firemen of Buffalo. It was a most hospitable greeting, and worthy of "C" company. The Viele Guards turned out forty-six muskets, under Capt. Rogers, and made an excellent, soldier like appearance. Engine Company No. 11 turned out eighty-six men, each of whom carried a lighted lantern. When the order of march was formed on Exchange-street, the firemen lighted a myriad of Roman candles and the streets thence to the American was a sea of fire—a peripatetic volcano. At the head of South Division-street, the members of Washington Engine Company No. 5 had their engine stationed, and on it a transparency with this inscription: "Washington 5. Welcome, Citizen Soldiers." They also made a brilliant display of fireworks, splendidly illuminating the street. A salute was fired from a small cannon upon the roof of the St. James. The gun was handled with precision and the firing was very rapid. An immense crowd accompanied the procession the whole line of march, and the windows and balconies on Main-street were filled with spectators. The Union Cornet Band accompanied the Viele Guards and Dodworth's full band the Washington Grays. The latter band is probably unsurpassed in the world, and their music was beautiful indeed. The reception was highly creditable to all who participated in it, and quite equal to any effort of the kind that has taken place recently.

Arriving at the American, the arms were stacked in the hall, and the quarters of the men made known, and after supper the fatigued strangers retired to rest. Company "C" escorted Engine Company No. 11 to their house, and then, marching to their armory, were dismissed until this morning.

The Washington Grays are of the Eighth Regiment, and one of the crack corps of New-York City. They made a decidedly fine appearance, performing the ordinary evolutions with great accuracy and rapidity. The excursionists number 108, and are attired in full uniform, gray pantaloons, fatigue caps slung, with knapsacks.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Company C marched to the American, and escorted their guests to the Terrace, where both Companies went through various evolutions, pending the arrival of Mayor Lockwood and the Common Council. After passing in review before the authorities, they were addressed by His Honor in a greeting speech, which was briefly responded to by Capt. Buck. The military then formed in line and proceeded to the Arsenal, where refreshments were served. The Arsenal was inspected, and the troops indulged in rest after the long march. As we go to press, they are at dinner at the St. James, an account of which we shall publish to-morrow.

The Washington Grays were uniformed this morning in gray coats and white pantaloons, and were greatly admired for their evolutions and marching. The Terrace was packed with spectators on foot and in carriages, and the windows and roofs of the surrounding buildings were crowded with ladies, who witnessed the parade with evident satisfaction. Thus far the reception has been a fine affair, and the banquet this afternoon, we are led to anticipate, will be a genial evidence to the New-Yorkers of the hospitality of the soldiery of Buffalo. At 5 o'clock the Washington Grays will have taken the *Arrow* for the Falls, where they will remain over night and pursue their route to-morrow. They have special permission from the Governor-General to bear arms in Canada. We opine that they will astonish the natives over the river by their excellent drill and efficient appearance and equipment.

THE BANQUET.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 3.

After the collation at the Arsenal, yesterday, and subsequent exercises of the military companies, both corps marched to St. James Hall, where an elegant and plentiful collation awaited them. The dinner was arranged under the eye of Mrs. Mathews, of the St. James Hotel. Three tables ran lengthwise of the hall, and another ran across the upper, or stage end. A great variety of choice viands, beautifully arranged, loaded the tables, and the whole spread was greatly admired. The galleries were filled with ladies, who lent a charming aspect to the feast.

Col. Viele presided, assisted by Captains Buck and Rogers, who sat at his right and left.

The first regular toast was: "The President of the United States," in response to which the Union Cornet Band played "Hail Columbia."

The second toast was: "The Governor of the State of New-York," which Commissary-General Welch replied to happily, after the "Governor's March" had been performed by the band.

"The Army and Navy" was the third sentiment, and the fourth, "The Uniformed Militia of the State of New-York," which Gen. Scroggs responded to.

The fifth regular toast, "The Union," Hon. Eli Cook spoke to at some length.

The sixth toast, "Our Guests—the Washington Grays," brought out Capt. Buck, who closed with proposing Company "C," and Capt. Rogers briefly responded.

"Our Flag is there," the seventh sentiment, was given, and a Glee Club sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

The last toast, "Woman," was given with eclat, and Hon. A. M. Clapp responded.

At this point, Col. Viele announced that owing to press of time, the other toasts would be dispensed with, and that the banquet was ended. He read a note from Sage & Sons, presenting copies of the Arsenal to the guest company, and the party broke up, the Washington Grays marching to the American to prepare for their departure, the Viele's remaining in [illegible]

[illegible] guests to Schlosser. Both companies shortly afterward marched to the steamer, and embarking, the boat steamed slowly down the river. The Viele Guard came up on the *Arrow*, arriving about 11 o'clock.

The Washington Grays paid a high and deserved compliment to the discipline and drill of Company "C," and expressed themselves flattered by the cordial reception they had met. Indeed, our military have done themselves decided credit by the liberal hospitality extended to the visitors, who leave Buffalo with enlarged ideas as to the magnitude of the city and the friendliness of its soldiery and citizens. Company "C" is making rapid advance to perfection in their drill and manual, and will compare favorably with any corps at home or abroad. In many evolutions, yesterday, they showed a degree of proficiency not less agreeable to witness than to possess. The entire reception and entertainment has been all that could be desired, and not less creditable to the hosts than pleasant to the guests.

The New-York Councilmen.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, Aug. 4.

Nine of the City Fathers of New-York arrived here last evening, upon their visit to the city, and took up their quarters at the New-Haven House. Some five or six more are expected by the night boat. The programme for their entertainment includes visits to some of our leading manufacturing establishments, and to the colleges, a view of the city from East Rock, should time permit, and a ride to Savin Rock, with a dinner after Urson's best style on arrival there. Brewster Park will also receive a visit on the return, if convenient.

Visit of the New-York Seventh Regiment to Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

From the Boston Journal.

Our Worcester correspondent writes as follows, July 30:

"I have just seen a letter to George W. Bentley, Esq., Superintendent of Norwich and Worcester Railroad, from an officer of the Seventh Regiment (National Guards) of New-York, saying that four companies will leave New-York, Sept. 6, arriving at Worcester on the morning of the 7th, breakfast at the Bay State House, proceed north in the 6:20 A. M. train to Centre Harbor, and return to Concord during the encampment."

It is scarcely expected that any New-York companies will be present at the Concord muster. Arrangements have only been made for the accommodation of Massachusetts troops, and it is believed that there will be neither time nor opportunity to extend a fitting reception to visiting companies on that occasion. If Gen. Scott should come, of course the Governor will provide a suitable escort for him from the Massachusetts militia.

PERSONAL.

The following paragraph concerning a favorite *prima donna*, appears in the Newport correspondence of the Providence *Evening Press*, under date of Aug. 1: "On Saturday last there was an extraordinary fluttering among the fashionables upon learning that the beautiful and gifted Cora de Wilhorst had been compelled to apply for the intervention of the Police to terminate certain maltreatment to which she had been subjected by her husband—the so-called Count."

The Boston *Courier* criticizes the New-York *Independent*, charging it with inconsistency. The *Independent* having censured Theodore Parker's recently-published letter, the *Courier* says the criticism comes with a bad grace from a paper, "one of the most popular of whose writers, (Mr. Beecher,) generally reputed an editor, proclaims in that paper and in his pulpit sympathy of feeling, if not of opinions, with Mr. Parker."

The Washington *Star* asserts that the Rev. Mr. Haley, of Washington, who was reported as on a visit to Mr. Sickles, in this City, was really in Charleston, announced to preach at the time he was said to have been in New-York; and further adds that the reverend gentleman has been in Charleston for a month past.

The Hon. F. Lygon, M. P. for Tewkesbury, says a London correspondent, is just now creating extraordinary excitement in the House of Commons, by the somewhat exceptional nature of his costume. He wears a white hat, crimson neckcloth, yellow waistcoat, *mauve* inexpressibles, red socks, and lemon-colored kids.

The clergy of Pittsburg have begun to preach against the Anti-Sabbitarian movement, albeit there are no city railways in Pittsburgh. The Rev. James Prestley opened the ball last Sunday. He declared the running of railroad cars on Sunday a gross violation of God's laws.

A little Irish girl, Bridget Fitzgerald, arrived at Lafayette, Ind., the other day, direct from County Kerry, Ireland, *via* New-York, having been sent on her journey Westward free of charge by the Sons of Malta.

Mr. Daniel Fernald, of Portsmouth, N. H., is stated to be one hundred and three years old. He is in full possession of all his faculties, and attended church but a couple of weeks since.

The nuptials of the Hon. Mr. Mostyn and Miss Mary Monk, daughter of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, are to occur soon. The bridegroom-elect, who is son of Lord Vaux, is a Roman Catholic.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment combined, are a perfect preventive to consumption. With the first feeling of a tickling, annoying cough, take a dose of Pills and rub the Salve thoroughly into the throat and chest, and the cure is certain. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-Closet.—All druggists sell it; and everybody buys it. Depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4.

1,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	103	50 N. Y. Cent. R....opg	73¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90..	88¾	150 do.........opg	73¾
5,000 do.........b30	88¾	150 do.........s30	73½
3,000 Misso. State 6's..	82	10 do.........pkc	73¾
5,000 do.........s10	82	55 Nor. & Worcester R.	38
10,000 do.........s60	81¾	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	7
3,000 do.........	82⅛	50 Ill. Central R....b30	64¼
10,000 do.........s15	82	5 Erie Railroad......	5⅛
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, Bds.	81	164 do.........	5
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100	200 do.........	5⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs.	81½	200 do.........	5⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. b'nds	85	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30	20⅛
1,000 Chic., St. Paul & F. D. L. G. bds.	7⅛	250 do.........s10	20⅛
1,000 Chic. & R. I. bds	90	100 do.........	20⅛
10 National Bank....	101	100 do.........	20⅛
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	88½	200 do.........	20⅛
50 do.........s60	88	100 do.........	20⅛
25 Bk. State of N. Y.	100⅛	100 do.........s60	20
60 Bank of Commerce.	97½	100 Panama R.....s30	114
30 Am. Exchange Bk.	102½	5 do.........	114
15 Metropolitan Bank.	100	50 do.........s10	114
10 Union Bank......	100	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	63⅛
12 Bank of America..	111	100 do.........b10	63⅛
50 Penn. Coal Co....	84	100 do.........s10	63⅛
50 Cumb. Coal Pref. s60	13	100 Chic. & R. Is. R.	61
50 Pac. M. S. Comp'y.	71⅛	25 do.........s30	61
250 Clev. & Toledo R...	22½	100 do.........s15	61⅛
		100 do.........s10	61

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 United St. 5s, '74.	101½	50 Ill. Cen. Rail'd. s30.	63½
20,000 Misso. St. 6s. s60.	81⅝	200 Gal. & Chi. R. b30.	63¾
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	34⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R....	61
32 Metropolitan Bank.	100	100 Reading Rail'd...s3	44
40 Bank of N. Y......	100½	100 do.........	44⅛
60 Chatham Bank......	90	100 do.........b10	44
100 Cumb. Coal Pref...	12½	100 do.........	44
100 Erie Railroad......	4½	5 Mich. Cen. R.....	41
150 do.........b60	4½	50 do.........s60	40½
200 N. Y. Cent. R...s30	72½	50 do.........s60	40½
125 do.........	73	200 M. So. & N. I. g s. s10	20
300 do.........opg	72½	100 do.........s30	20
100 Hud. River R......	31½	50 do.........	20½
50 Harlem Railroad....	9½	100 do.........	20½
200 Harlem R. Pref...	34½	200 Panama Railroad.	114½
100 do.........b60.	34½	200 do.........s30.	114

Thursday, Aug. 4—P. M.

The affairs of the New-York and Erie Company, which have been in suspense for some months past, growing from bad to worse, financially, have been brought to something like a crisis this week; further delay, until the annual meeting of the stockholders in October, being deemed impracticable under the existing state of things in the administration of the road. The legal steps in the premises were foreshadowed this afternoon in the *Commercial Advertiser*, as follows:

"Erie shares fell, under the belief that the division of views between the Executive of the road and a majority of his directors may lead to the early appointment of a receivership, under some one of the mortgages, in anticipation of the annual meeting of the stockholders. The stock sold this morning at 5 ⅌ cent. A temporary receivership, we are induced to believe, is in contemplation, and may be announced in a day or two, but the proceeding, as we understand it, will be wholly of a friendly character, so far as the stock and unsecured bondholders are concerned. And it will at once relieve the road of a large part of the expensive machinery of administration under which it is at present conducted, besides opening the way to an entire as well as free and unembarrassed change of policy and rule at the October election. The Trustees, who will probably be called to act in the present emergency, are Mr. James Brown, senior member of the eminent and estimable house of Brown, Brothers & Co., and Mr. Bancroft Davis, former Secretary to the American Legation in London, and at present a member of the Bar in this City."

Since the foregoing appeared we have received, from an official source, the following explanation of what has actually been done in the premises, the causes which led to it, and the practical effect upon all parties interested.

On Thursday last a judgment was [illegible]

[illegible] complaint was [illegible] and praying for decrees establishing and [illegible] the rights of all parties, and for a receiver of [illegible] property of the Company, empowered to run [illegible] and pay the operatives and the interest on [illegible] and other debts. The officers of the Company, [illegible] to the emergency, did not resist the motion [illegible] an order was made by Judge Mason, at Norwich, [illegible] Chenango County, on Tuesday, for the appointment of a receiver, according to the prayer in the [illegible] plaint. This will not necessarily or probably [illegible] in the destruction of any of the interests in the [illegible] erty subsequent to the mortgage debts. If the [illegible] has come for the reduction of the capital of the [illegible] Railroad, it can be done by mutual agreement [illegible] than by litigation. While the parties are in [illegible] agreement between themselves, the property [illegible] protected by the Court. But if the holders of the [illegible] stock and securities are wise, they will at once take steps for a new organization, which is inevitable, and restore this valuable property to the custody of its owners.

The steps thus far taken, as we construe the proceeding, amounts simply to an arrest of execution upon the property of the Company, at the instance of judgment (though non-mortgage) creditors. This does not necessarily imply haste in the nomination and appointment of a General Receiver, and it is probable that circumstances may occur to supersede such a necessity. Meanwhile the Board of Directors met this afternoon, and at once reduced the expenses of the executive administration by cutting down the salary of the President. What will follow next we must leave to the record of another day. The shares sold this afternoon at 4½ ⅌ cent., on the principle, we suppose, that the first public acknowledgement of necessity for a change of rule, implies the impossibility of effecting such change without total annihilation. We are not able to see the proceedings just related in this light, but others perhaps may. In the absence of sufficient nerve, for a year or two past, in a majority of the Directors, to reverse the order of practical misrule, and to arrest the downward course of financial discredit, we see no room for astonishment at the interposition of a higher authority, if only to bring all parties in interest to a proper sense of impending danger.

The Share list on the Stock Exchange to-day was generally dull, and the dealings quite limited, as well as languid, in amount. At the early Board the changes from yesterday were not important, but subsequently on the Street, and at the Second Board, prices further receded ¼@½ ⅌ cent., so that New-York Central closed 72¾ sales, and 72⅞ bid; Hudson, 31½; Reading, 44; Michigan Central, 41; Michigan Guaranteed, 20½; Harlem Preferred, 34½; and Erie, 4½. In Galena and in Rock Island there was some steadiness, and in Panama an advance of ½ ⅌ cent. Missouris again sold at 82. Erie 4th Mortgage fell off 1½ ⅌ cent. The City Bank shares about steady. Cumberland depressed to 12½ ⅌ cent. And the General Market dull and heavy at the termination of business.

The day has been almost as dull in Money as in Stocks, the heat of the weather affecting both. The Stock-Brokers are not large borrowers, on demand, and their wants were generally supplied at 6 ⅌ cent. At Bank, business goes smoothly to regular dealers at 7 ⅌ cent. for short discounts. The Bill-Brokers quote, on yesterday, 7½@8 ⅌ cent. for very prime November and December paper, and 8@8½ for January. Some fair lists have been done at 9 ⅌ cent. The Exchanges have not yet opened for Saturday's mail.

The Customs Duties to-day are $271,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $201,000; disbursements, $279,000; balance this afternoon, $5,244,880.

The old New-York Life and Trust Company have made their regular half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., and an extra dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. The United States Trust Company have made their regular half-yearly dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., with an exhibit of business, we understand, which authorizes the expectation that the dividends will be raised hereafter to the rate of 8 ⅌ cent. per annum, instead of 7 ⅌ cent.

We are requested to state that Mr. Edward Robinson, Jr., Notary of the Bank of New-York, attorney-at-law, has removed to No. 3 Pine-street.

The Little Miami Railroad Company, for the half-year ending June 1, report a gross revenue of $596,295; expenses, $342,363; dividend fund, net, after paying interest on debt and other incidental charges, $184,378.

The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, the demand for Wool, especially desirable lots of domestic, has been good. The peace news from Europe has tended to encourage buyers to purchase freely, as it has had the effect of increasing the confidence of holders,—whose firmness, however, has, in some degree, impeded operations. Manufacturers, having secured ample supplies in the interior at very full rates, are generally abstaining from heavy purchases at the seaboard, at present. Dealers, however, anticipating a better inquiry from consumers at no distant day, are disposed to buy liberally. The news from London, by the *Persia*, of the favorable result of the first day's sales of Colonial Wools, is likely to strengthen this disposition, as any prospect of an advance in prices could not fail to affect the demand satisfactorily for holders. The most generally prevalent opinion on this side of the Atlantic has anticipated the reported improvement at the opening of the London sales, thereby indicating that, at least, no materially lower rates, than are now current, are really looked for. The only fear which we have heard expressed is that the large stocks of the new clip already in possession of manufacturers, may enable these to keep out of the market long enough to shake the confidence of holders. Yet this view is not generally entertained, and the principal factors heed it very little. The reported transactions in this market comprise 166,000 lbs. native to full blood Merino Fleece at 37c.@55c., with extra to very choice Saxony at 57c.@63c.,—and some small lots at even higher rates; 70,000 lbs. City and Country Pulled No. 1 to extra at from 30c.@43c.; 4,000 lbs. unwashed Southern at 27½c.; 35,000 lbs. Canadian Pulled No. 1 to superfine at 26c.@32c., and 22,000 lbs. Canadian Fleece at 34c.@38c. ⅌ lb. The total receipts of domestic during the week reached 1,954 bales. California Wool is attracting more attention at steady prices. Sales have been reported here of 20,000 lbs. unwashed and washed at 23c.@32c. ⅌ lb. Foreign Wool, though quite plenty and not in much request, is very well held. We have heard of sales of 300 bales Syrian, 100 bales Persian, 120 bales Mediterranean, and 60 bales Mestiza, on private terms; 15,000 lbs. Peruvian, part at 24c.; 10,000 lbs. washed African at 20c.; and 50 bales Cape at 33c. ⅌ lb.; also, by auction, 43 bales unwashed, damaged African, at 12c.; and 20 bales unwashed Buenos Ayres, at 8½c. ⅌ lb.... In Troy, 100,000 lbs. fleece have been disposed of at 43c.@51½c., averaging about 50c. ⅌ lb.... In Albany, fair receipts, with a moderate demand, have been reported. Quotations: 38c.@46c. for ordinary to choice fleeces. ....In Boston, an unusually active business has been transacted, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "350,000 lbs. fleece and pulled at prices ranging from 40c.@55c. for the former, and 30c.@50c. for the latter, as to quality. The market is very firm and the advices received during the week continue to report considerable excitement in wool-growing sections, the termination of the European war having imparted more confidence to operators. It is now believed that about seven-eighths of the entire clip of the country has passed into manufacturers' and dealers' hands, including the bulk of the fine wools, of which there is not perhaps more than 5 ⅌ cent. unsold. For foreign wool there has been a fair inquiry, but the transactions have not been to any great extent. Sales of 665 bales Mediterranean and South American at uniform rates." ... In Providence, sales have been confined to 25,000 lbs. fleece, at 40c.@55c., and 8,500 lbs. foreign at 15c.@27½c. ⅌ lb.... In Philadelphia, sales have been more extensive, reaching 60,000 lbs., and including 6,000 lbs. half and three-quarter blood, 50½c.@51c., cash; 15,000 lbs. three-quarter blood, 48c., on time; 4,000 lbs. half do., 46½c.; 4,000 lbs. medium fleeces, 47c.@49c.; 5,000 lbs. common and quarter blood, 28c.@43c., all cash.... In Baltimore, a better inquiry has prevailed at firmer though not quotably higher prices. Unwashed at 21c.@23c.; tub-washed, at 31c.@33c. for common, and 36c.@37c. for extra; No. 1 pulled, at 27c.@30c.; pulled Merino, at 33c.@36c.; and fleece Wools as ranging from 30c.@45c. ⅌ lb.... In Richmond, a limited business has been transacted, at unchanging prices.... In Cleveland, a fair demand was reported for desirable lots at full prices, [illegible]

[illegible] views we have not deemed it advisable to [illegible]. But should there be a full attendance of [illegible] manufacturers at the Wool Grower's Fair, [illegible] inst., as we confidently expect, we have no doubt [illegible] shall be able to make large sales at satisfactory prices." ... In Chicago, the demand has been [illegible] and prices have been firm, averaging [illegible] native to full blood fleece ⅌ lb.... In Detroit, the week's receipts were [illegible] the preceding week. [illegible] year at several different points in Michigan, according to estimates made at the various localities, [illegible] 3,522,340. The Detroit *Free Press* says this amount "does not include the Wool purchased in St. Clair, Hillsdale, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Livingston, and other good wool-growing counties, which together must have produced 500,000 lbs., thus making the aggregate clip of the State more than 4,000,000 lbs. This estimate, it is believed, is too large by half or three quarters of a million. The lowest estimate puts it at three millions and a quarter. So that from the best information we have been able to gather from a variety of sources, we should put the total clip of the State for this year at 3,500,000 lbs. Every one agrees upon two facts relative to the wool clip of Michigan this year, that it is larger and better than it has ever been before. It is of course impossible to obtain correct figures as to the total amount which has been produced without a census, and there has been no census since the year 1854. Careful estimates have been made each year, however, and never has the total amount of the clip exceeded three million lbs., while last year it fell nearly half a million below this. In Milwaukee, receipts and sales were diminishing, but prices were unaltered, having been 32c.@41c. for ½ to full blood fleece, per lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Our latest accounts from England report increased activity in Wool at London—the effect, mainly, of the peace news from Italy. Prices of English Wool had partially advanced ½d.@1d. ⅌ lb. The very extensive Colonial Wool Sales had commenced in London on the 22d ult. The *Persia* brings us the result of the first day's business. A very good attendance of home and foreign buyers, and an advance of 1d.@1½d. ⅌ lb. on the rates current at the previous sales have been reported. Messrs. Southey & Sons had disposed of over 2,000 bales at this improvement.... The Liverpool market was quiet, pending the sales in London. ....The Provincial markets were considerably excited, with a generally increased demand at strengthening prices.... To the Wool Trade in France, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* refers thus: "An inquiry lately instituted by the Council of State on the subject of the duties imposed on foreign combed wool imported into France has inflicted a severe blow on the Protectionists. The result of the inquiry has demonstrated that in consequence of the duty imposed on foreign wool 10,000,000 inhabitants are prevented from procuring woolen clothing. And still, in presence of this startling fact, it is doubtful whether the existing excessive duty will be reduced. The annual Wool Fair of Buchy (Seine-Inférieure) has just taken place, and attracted a large crowd of buyers and sellers. The total quantity disposed of was between four and five tons of different qualities, and the prices realized were from 4f. 40c. to 5f. the kilogramme, (about 2¼ lbs.) Prizes were distributed to the dealers who brought the largest quantity to market; to those who had the best quality, and to those who purchased the largest quantity."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST OR STOLEN—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook, to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York for $3,340. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said note, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery to

MORSE & WOLFE, No. 60 Wall-st.

Real Estate.... Thursday, Aug. 4.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold 4 lots north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue.

Also, 4 in the rear, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth street; the whole for $7,200—One Hundred and Sixteenth-street being 100 feet in width and graded. The above sale would average as follows: The 4 lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, $700 ⅌ lot, and the 4 on One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, $500 ⅌ lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

Flour quiet; demand confined mainly to the requirements of home trade; prices unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat quiet and scarce. Corn advanced 4c.; sales, 14,000 bush. Illinois, in lots, at 69½c.@70c., holders at the close of the market demanding 71c. Oats, Barley and Rye quiet and no sales. Whisky steady; sales, 200 bbls., at 24c., and 100 bbls., for delivery in September, at 25c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—45,000 bbls. Flour; 1,400 bush. Wheat; 19,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 4,400 bush. Wheat; 18,000 bush. Corn; 9,000 bush. Oats.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Flour firm; City Mills, $5 25; Howard-street, $5 50. Wheat buoyant and 3c. higher; sales 16,000 bushels White at $1 30@$1 45; Red, $1 15@$1 26. Corn steady; White advanced 2c.; sales of White at 78c.@80c., and Yellow at 75c.@78c. Provisions steady; Bacon, Sides 9⅝c. Mess Pork, $15 50@$15 75.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Flour market opened active, but closed quiet, and with generally unchanged prices. Wheat—Red, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 12@$1 17. Whisky, 24c. Provisions generally unchanged.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Flour dull. Wheat active; White, $1 35; Red, $1 26@$1 28. Corn unchanged. Oats firm. Whisky dull at 26½c.@27½c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Friday*—$100 Pennsylvania 5s, 90½; $2,000 City 6s, 100; $2,000 do., cash, 99¾; 2,500 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 64; 11,000 Schuylkill Navigation Improvement, 6s, 75; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '82, 69; $1,000 Catawissa 1st mort., 38; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st mort., 99½; 77 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38; 8 Lehigh Scrip, 34¼; 100 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 56½; 36 Minehill Railroad, 53; 2 Race and Vine street Railway, 44; 36 Reading Railroad, 22; 3 Camden & Amboy Railroad 119.

Closing Prices—U. S. 5s, '74, —; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 99½@—; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, int. off, 100@—; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, new, in. off, 102½@103; Pennsylvania 5s, 90@90½; Reading Railroad, 22@22½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 69½@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38@38½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort. 6s, 88½@88½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 52@53; Morris Canal Pref., 104½@105; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69@69½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 75@75; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]

[illegible]